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(For description see page 227)



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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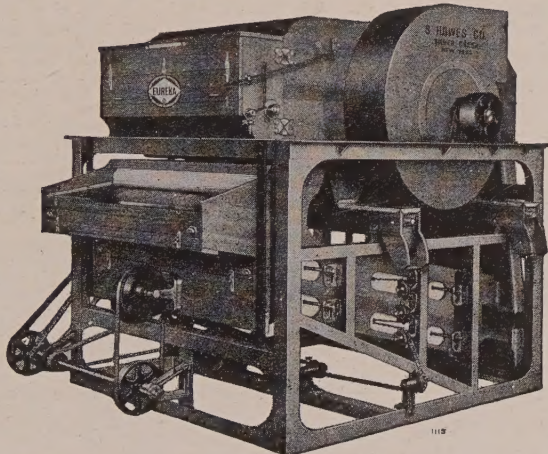
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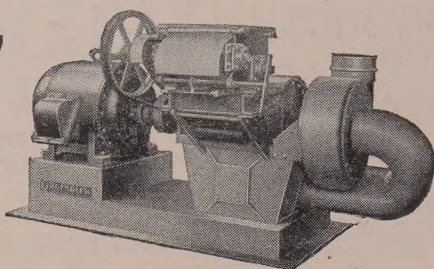


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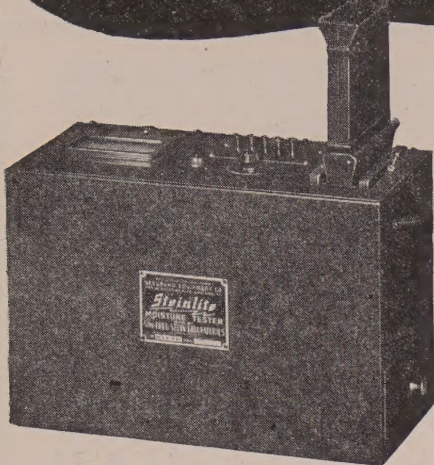
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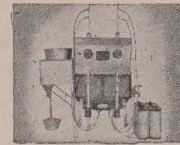


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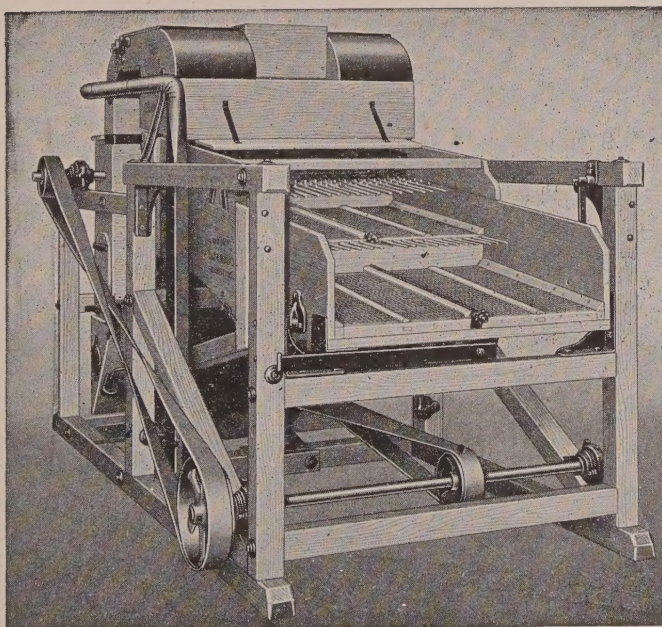
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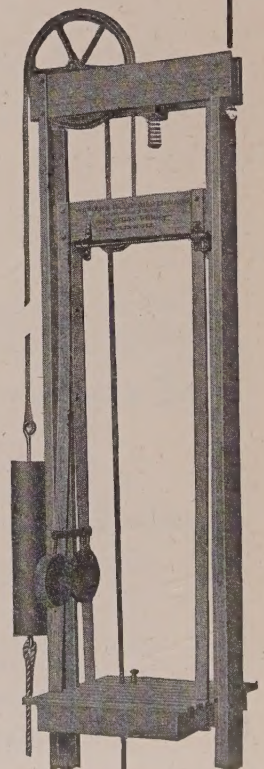
WRITE FOR OUR  
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A NEW AND COMPLETE  
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## SERVING THE MIDWEST

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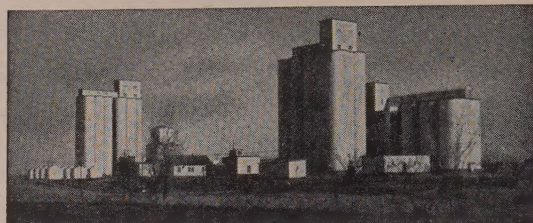
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## THE WEITZ COMPANY, INC.

Industrial Engineers and Builders

406 Fleming Bldg.

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Contractors and Engineers  
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10,500,000 Bushels

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*A Century in Engineering and Construction*

231 South La Salle Street

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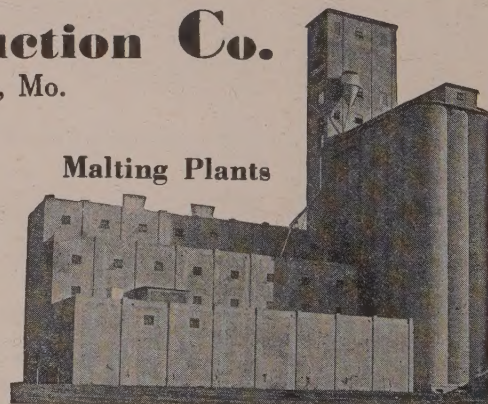
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Complete Malt Plant Including  
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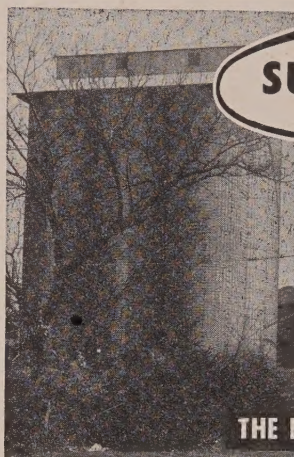
Grain Elevators—Feed Mills—  
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Super-concrete interlocking stave or monolithic type bins on the market many years and widely used by elevators and millers; also farm silo types. Any capacity—anywhere. Trained erection crews. Guaranteed.

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Buyers and Sellers of Country  
Elevator Properties and Feed Mills  
201½ N. Michigan St. Plymouth, Ind.  
Phone 116

#### HOGENSON

Construction Co.

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Corn Exchange Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

#### Concrete Storage Bins and Elevators

—216 built prior to 1946—  
J. E. REESER & SON  
MAROA, ILLINOIS

By mentioning the Grain & Feed Journals of Chicago when writing its advertisers you help it to more efficient work in improving grain trade conditions.



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 30 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—Grain Drier and small Elevator, I. C. R.R. siding, about 50 miles west of Chicago. Price \$11,500. Address 94Q13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—Elevator in central Ill. corn belt. Capacity 40,000 bu. Electrically equipped, metal clad, good coal shed metal clad, located at Spire, Ill., on I.C.R.R. Also a six-room dwelling house good repair on one acre of land. Can give possession at once. Write or call Spire Elevator Co., Minonk, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—Have a number of good, going country elevators for sale in Ohio, Indiana or Illinois. Some will pay for themselves in one year good management. Owned mostly by older men wanting to retire. If you want to buy, see or write us your needs. Availability of most our plants not publicly known. Mid-West Business Exchange, 201½ North Michigan St., Plymouth, Indiana.

## ELEVATOR WANTED

**WANTED TO BUY OR LEASE**—A small country elevator in southern Michigan to be used for a feed grinding and corn buying station. Write or call Standish Milling Co., Phone 4031, Standish, Michigan.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

**IF YOU** have experience in the country elevator business and are ambitious to own your own plant, we have one to fit most any sized investment. Located in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Southern Michigan. Many are bargains. Write Mid-West Business Exchange, 201½ North Michigan Street, Plymouth, Indiana.

**FOR SALE**—Exceptional Opportunity. Old established business. Grain, Feed, Lumber, Coal, etc. Doing a nice volume. Best grain section Northern Illinois on two R.R. 30,000 bushel elevator in good shape, large lumber shed, coal sheds and other buildings real estate and all. A bargain at \$22,000. Address 94T1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—Grain Elevator and Feed Mill in the best irrigated district of Colorado. Located on the main line of the Union Pacific. An ideal location for both wholesale and retail business. The elevator has 40,000 bu. storage capacity, with basement storage for 20 cars of potatoes and onions. Also pit storage for two cars of molasses. The mill is equipped with grinder, barley roll and molasses mixing machinery, all in good condition. Custom work will pay operating expenses. A good established trade with poultry, dairy, cattle, and sheep feeders. The present owner has conducted the business for over 25 years and it has been a consistent money maker. An established business and a good buy for \$30,000.00. Address reply to The Schank Feed Stores, 608 9th Street, Greeley, Colo.

We are so busy in our small corner of Michigan that we get a kick out of the Michigan News. In fact, that is our way of keeping track of our friends in the business. We like your "Asked and Answered" department also.—M. K. Wilson, Wilson & Son Elevator, Sparta, Mich.

**BATES**  
*Grain Company*  
COARSE GRAIN  
MERCHANDISERS & BROKERS  
Board of Trade Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

## HELP WANTED

**STENOGRAPHER**—Experienced, permanent. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 So. LaSalle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

**HELP WANTED**—Woman typist of experience for small office. Permanent. Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**HELP WANTED**—Country elevator manager for our well equipped branch elevator in a South Central Michigan thriving community. An attractive proposition will be offered to an aggressive experienced man who can show good operating results, references required. Isbell Seed Company, Jackson, Michigan.

**HELP WANTED**—Position open January 1, 1947, for competent manager for country grain elevator. Must be experienced in grain, coal, sidelines and bookkeeping. Good position for right man. House furnished. Communicate with Arthur C. Dixon, Secretary, Missal Farmers' Grain Co., Route 1, Streator, Illinois.

**WANTED**—Young man for Traffic Department with well established feed manufacturer in Ohio. Must have working knowledge of railroad freight tariffs and willing to learn. Good opportunity for the right man. State reference, education, experience, and age. Address 94S21, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**HELP WANTED**—Young man with at least 5 years' experience in processing, buying and selling seed. Must be capable of assuming responsibility as assistant manager now and competent to eventually manage completely a sizeable wholesale seed division. Only top flight prospects will be considered. There is a real opportunity for the right man. Address 94S14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

## SITUATION WANTED

**SITUATION WANTED**—As manager of grain elevator. 19 years' experience as second man and as manager handling grain, feeds, seeds, coal, feed grinding and side lines. Prefer central or west central Illinois location. Can keep books of modern elevator set-up. Available after Oct. 15, 1946, for interview with any board of directors. Can furnish good references. Address 94S10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**CORN CUTTER & Grader**—has motor—used very little. 94A3, Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

**For Sale**—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

**FOR SALE**—Roscoe Ajax Oat Huller. Used very little. Price \$250.00 Jolley Farmers Co-op. Elev. Co., Jolley, Iowa.

**FEED MIXER**—One-ton floor level feed; has motor good as new. Write 94A4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**HAMMER MILL** with 25-HP. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 94A5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—One Monitor No. 10 Large Size Oats Clipper. Good condition, at special bargain price. Bryan Farm Products, Bryan, O.

**FEED MIXER** for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 94A6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—Grain blower, direct drive to Model A Ford motor, mounted on skids. Trusler-Behymer Grain Co., Emporia, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Machinery of rolled oats plant, including flake packer, feed packer, separators, hullers, etc. Schreiber Mills, St. Joseph, Missouri.

When you are in the market for new or used mill machinery—Electric Motors, or any other equipment, write J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery, 1522 E. High St., Jefferson City, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—7½ HP. Single Phase 220 volt Motor \$100.00.

1—3 HP. 220 volt Single Phase Motor.  
1—1½ HP. 220 volt Single Phase Motor.  
1—¼ HP. 220 volt Single Phase Motor.  
Norris Elevator Co., Norris, Illinois

**FOR SALE**—New fan cooled motors in stock, 5 HP, 7½ HP, 10 HP, 15 HP, 60 HP, 75 HP and 100 HP, 1800 RM, for prompt shipment, also new explosion proof and regular hand compensators. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—Conveyors including Floor-to-Floor Conveyors, \$395.00; Bag and Box Pilers, \$530.00; 15 ton Truck Scales, \$450.00; 20 ton Truck Scales, \$510.00. Immediate delivery. Parts for all scales. Bonded Scale Co., 120 Bellview, Columbus, Ohio. Phone GA 5712-UN 2832 Evenings.

## A Trial Order

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain and feed dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

..... bus.

State.....

Use Universal Grain Code and reduce your Tolls



**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**FOR SALE**—1,000 bu. Campbell Portable dryer with either oil or gas burner, and with or without power unit. Also 70 bu. Campbell with Link-Belt stoker. Cornhusker Hybrid Co., Fremont, Nebraska.

**FOR SALE**—1 Wagner 40 H.P. Slip Ring Motor, 3 phase, 60 cycle 1140 R.P.M. Complete with starting equipment.

1 Williams Hammer Mill with 50 H.P. Motor and Starter.

Eaton Milling Company, Eaton, Ohio.

**FOR SALE—CAR LOADERS, Air Blast.** One Ton Vertical Batch Mixers; One Emerson Cylinder Wheat Separator; Boss Car Loader; Corn Cutter; Two-Twenty Inch Eureka Aspirators; One—24" Beall Aspirator; One—10"x30" Nordyke & Marmon Dbl. Roller Mill; Nine 15"x30" Crimping or Flaking Rolls, only; One —2000 bu. Howe Elevator Hopper Scale; One Roscoe Ajax Oat Huller.

J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery  
1522 East High Street Jefferson City, Mo.

If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser. If Not—Tell the Journal.

**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**FOR SALE**—1 No. 2 Gruendler, direct connected to 1—40 HP motor complete with starter, 220 volts.

1—No. 3 J. B. standard, direct connected to 1—50 HP motor with starter, 220 volts.

1—No. 2 J. B. direct connected to 1—25 HP. motor 220 volts.

1—Late type Bower mill direct connected to a new 75 HP. 1800 RPM. motor either 220 or 440 volts. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—Double 9x24 N & M Roller Mill Dbl. 9x24 Smith Roller Mill.

3 Pair high 9x24.

2—3 Pair high 9x18 Mills.

1—24x8 Nordyke Reel.

1—200 bu. Cap. Monitor Separator.

1—16" Papec Hammer Mill.

No. 3-8 section B & L Plansifter.

4 Stand 9x18 Wolf Rolls.

Other Machines. Ask For your Needs.

Want to buy good machines. What have you?

T. A. McWilliams  
1460 South Second Street  
Louisville, Kentucky

**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**FOR SALE**—1 New steel shaft 5' 6" x 1 1/2", \$4.00.

1 New steel shaft 5' 6" x 1 1/2", \$6.00

1 New steel shaft 15' 6" x 2-3/16", \$23.00.

1 Used steel shaft 15' 6" x 2-3/16", \$15.00.

2 Used steel shafts 3' 6" x 3 3/4" each \$4.50.

1 Used 56" 9" face wood drive wheel, \$5.00.

2 Used sprocket wheels 56 sprockets for No. 88 chain, each \$4.00.

2 Used No. 88 chains about 30 ft. per ft., 10c.

28' Used 6" 5 ply belt, per ft. 20c.

48' Used 5" 5 ply belt, per ft. 20c.

1 Used Electric starting box \$18.50.

The West Brooklyn Farmers Co-op. Co.,

West Brooklyn, Ill. O. T. Krenz, Mgr.

**MACHINES WANTED**

**WANTED**—Portable snap corn sheller in good condition. R. C. Davis Cotton & Grain Co., Charleston, Mo.

**WANTED TO BUY**—Richardson Scales, Bag Closing Machines and other good MILL, FEED & ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT.

J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery  
1522 East High Street Jefferson City, Mo.

**SCALES FOR SALE**

**FOR SALE**—1 15-ton Howe Scale.

1 10-ton Fairbanks Scale.

Both in good condition. Write Box 541, Nebraska City, Nebr.

**MOTORS—GENERATORS****ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.

V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

**ELECTRIC MOTORS:** We now occupy our fine new shop at 2401 Eleventh Street, Rockford, and are in better shape to serve you on new and used electric motors. Our repair and rewinding facilities have been largely increased and quick service is now available. We continually carry large stocks of motors of 1 H.P. and smaller. Will repair your motors or take them in trade for new or guaranteed reconditioned motors. We offer similar service on Air Compressors and pumps. If interested in new equipment ask us about Goulds pumps, Sullivan and DeVilbiss air compressors, Delco motors and Lima gearshift drives. Our 25th year.

Rockford Power Machinery Division  
2401 Eleventh Street  
Phone Main 1103 Rockford, Illinois

**MOTOR WANTED**

**WANTED**—One 250 HP. 3 phase 60 cycle 440 volt synchronous motor. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

**ENGINES FOR SALE**

**FOR SALE**—Stationary Gasoline Engine, Z type Fairbanks Horizontal. Good running condition. Borch Magneto. 20 H.P. Wayne Van Gundy, Grain Dealer, Ellsworth, Ill.

**SEEDS FOR SALE**

**FOR SALE**—Carlots or less of best quality U.S.-13 and Ill.-21 hybrid seed corn matured under ideal conditions. Book your supply now. Write for prices. Huey Seed Co., Carthage, Illinois.

**CRACKED CORN**

**FINE** and Medium, now available in car load lots. Kahlbaum Brothers, Carleton, Mich.

**LUMBER FOR SALE**

**FOR SALE**—Two hundred thousand feet of government dunnage lumber, free of nails, in truck or car load lots, at the Black Hills Ordnance Depot. Dimensions: 2" x 4" x 4' to 6' mixed hardwood, fir and pine—\$18 per ton; 2" x 4" x 4' to 6', all fir and pine—\$25 per ton; 4" x 4" x 8' to 8 1/2", all fir and pine—\$35 per M; 2" x 6" x 8' to 8 1/2", all fir and pine—\$35 per M; 4" x 4" x 8' to 16', fir, pine and redwood—\$35 per M. Sheeting, rough but sound material, \$25 to \$35 per M. F.O.B. Igloo, S. Dak. Rade-macher & Eckard, Lumber Salvage, Phone 99J, Igloo, S. Dak.

# Your Errors

How many costly errors do YOU make every day, when trying to reduce pounds to bushels, you are interrupted by a telephone call or a casual caller asks for a bid on his grain?

The last word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, with jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one weight unit at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the table for the grain being received. Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables									
32 lbs. per bushel—OATS									
600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690
18.75	19.06	19.38	19.69	20.00	20.31	20.63	20.94	21.26	21.57
700	710	720	730	740	750	760	770	780	790
21.88	22.19	22.50	22.81	23.13	23.44	23.75	24.06	24.38	24.69
800	810	820	830	840	850	860	870	880	890
27.78	28.09	28.41	28.72	29.03	29.34	29.65	29.96	30.28	30.59
900	910	920	930	940	950	960	970	980	990
31.69	32.00	32.31	32.62	32.93	33.24	33.55	33.86	34.17	34.48
1000	1010	1020	1030	1040	1050	1060	1070	1080	1090
38.50	38.81	39.12	39.43	39.74	40.05	40.36	40.67	40.98	41.29
1100	1110	1120	1130	1140	1150	1160	1170	1180	1190
45.00	45.31	45.62	45.93	46.24	46.55	46.86	47.17	47.48	47.79
1200	1210	1220	1230	1240	1250	1260	1270	1280	1290
51.69	52.00	52.31	52.62	52.93	53.24	53.55	53.86	54.17	54.48
1300	1310	1320	1330	1340	1350	1360	1370	1380	1390
58.38	58.69	59.00	59.31	59.62	59.93	60.24	60.55	60.86	61.17
1400	1410	1420	1430	1440	1450	1460	1470	1480	1490
65.00	65.31	65.62	65.93	66.24	66.55	66.86	67.17	67.48	67.79
1500	1510	1520	1530	1540	1550	1560	1570	1580	1590
71.69	72.00	72.31	72.62	72.93	73.24	73.55	73.86	74.17	74.48
1600	1610	1620	1630	1640	1650	1660	1670	1680	1690
78.38	78.69	79.00	79.31	79.62	79.93	80.24	80.55	80.86	81.17
1700	1710	1720	1730	1740	1750	1760	1770	1780	1790
85.00	85.31	85.62	85.93	86.24	86.55	86.86	87.17	87.48	87.79
1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
91.69	92.00	92.31	92.62	92.93	93.24	93.55	93.86	94.17	94.48
1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
98.38	98.69	99.00	99.31	99.62	99.93	100.24	100.55	100.86	101.17
2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080	2090
105.00	105.31	105.62	105.93	106.24	106.55	106.86	107.17	107.48	107.79
2100	2110	2120	2130	2140	2150	2160	2170	2180	2190
111.69	112.00	112.31	112.62	112.93	113.24	113.55	113.86	114.17	114.48
2200	2210	2220	2230	2240	2250	2260	2270	2280	2290
118.38	118.69	119.00	119.31	119.62	119.93	120.24	120.55	120.86	121.17
2300	2310	2320	2330	2340	2350	2360	2370	2380	2390
125.00	125.31	125.62	125.93	126.24	126.55	126.86	127.17	127.48	127.79

**Form 3275 Spiral** includes tables giving direct reductions of any weight of grain, from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10 pound breaks. This set of Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables weighs 6 lbs. Price \$1.70, plus postage. Order 3275 Spiral.

**Truck Loads to Bushels.** Just what you have been wanting. Now let the big trucks come, so you can determine with a glance the number of bushels and pounds over in each load truck delivers. These Tables continue the reductions made by Form

3275, and have a range from 12,100 to 23,090 pounds. Reductions are by 10 pound breaks into bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price \$1.70 plus postage. Order No. 23,090 Spiral.

A combination of Form 23,090 Spiral, with Form 3275 Spiral shows complete reduction of all grains specified in a range from 600 to 23,090 pounds. Shipping weight 3 lbs. Price \$2.95, plus postage.

Send all orders to the semi-monthly

**Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated**  
327 S. La Salle St. Chicago 4, Ill.  
Headquarters—Special Books for Grain Dealers



CHECK



# SIDNEY'S

## Vertical Mixers

*There's a model just right  
for your needs...*

SIDNEY Vertical Mixers are all basically the same — identical for the fine job of mixing they do... for ease and convenience of operation, low power consumption, and their many labor-saving features.

These famous machines are made in four types, with a wide variety of feeds, drives, and capacities (40 bu. to 2 tons). This enables you to choose an installation that meets your needs exactly — and get full advantage of Sidney's practical design and construction.

Specifications and complete description are yours for the asking. Write today.



The Sidney Gearless Mixer (illustrated) is popular for its simplicity — only two bearings to lubricate — and the flush-with-the-floor loading hopper. Has the same compact efficiency as all other Sidney Vertical Mixers.



### THE SIDNEY GRAIN MACHINERY CO.

SIDNEY, OHIO

COMPLETE EQUIPMENT FOR GRAIN ELEVATORS AND FEED MILLS



# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., September 25, 1946

SO MANY fires are reported to us as being of unknown origin the phrase has become hackneyed.

THE MANY driers being installed in country elevators this season should reduce the losses caused by excessive moisture, if efficiently operated.

THE ATTRACTIVE premiums paid for white corn in recent years should result in increased production, but corn growers seem to doubt market reports.

HAVING WEIGHING facilities overhauled and tested as well as sealed anew has surprised many elevator operators who found their own scales were weighing against them.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS who store currency in the elevator office are inviting burglars to take advantage of the long, dark nights, and the cash gained from the invasion of the office and safe. This results in our having many more burglaries in our grain trade news columns.

BUYING STOLEN grain has resulted in so many grain merchants paying a second time for the grain delivered, every buyer naturally exercises greater caution in buying grain from strangers.

THE PROTESTS filed every day against the ceiling prices announced by the O.P.A. would seem to be numerous enough to secure a complete abolishment of all this blundering gang of bureaucrats.

IMPROVEMENTS in and enlargements of storage facilities will facilitate and expedite the handling of grain through all elevators and should help operators to clean and process all grain more efficiently and more profitably.

GRAIN GRADING schools are now being held in Kansas and should result in a more accurate classifying of all grain tendered for sale. The training of country buyers not only helps to secure more accurate grading of grain but schools shippers in keeping grain of same quality together so as to secure a more uniform grading of their shipments.

PILING WHEAT on the ground which has resulted in spoiling of more wheat in the southwestern wheat belt than for many years will, no doubt, result in the building of larger and faster handling elevators throughout that region, much needed in order to save more of the wheat tendered the railroads for transportation to central markets.

A FIRE in the roof of an elevator at Galva, Kansas, discovered before 6 A.M. was extinguished by a brigade of neighbors who quickly spread the alarm, and, through the use of buckets, extinguished the blaze so that the only damage resulting was a 10 ft. square hole in the roof. That is a most instructive lesson in the efficiency of fire fighters and the use of water and buckets.

SINCE MOST elevators are now fully protected from lightning we seldom receive reports of houses being damaged by lightning, but an unprotected elevator at Maynard, Minn., was badly damaged by lightning recently. Before the days of modern lightning rods half the elevator fires were caused by strokes of lightning, but now fewer elevators are burned and few are credited to lightning.

SO MANY cleaners and grinders are replaced by machines of greater capacity the conviction is that machine salesmen are timid in inducing elevator operators to get into the business in earnest, right from the start, and provide facilities for rendering prompt service to patrons. Grinding or cleaning two or three days a week does not give the service farmers need. The installation of improved machines of large capacity enables the elevator operator to render prompt and better service and thereby encourage farmers to come again.

SO MANY country elevators are destroyed by fires which owners thought had been extinguished, the wonder is all elevator owners whose plants have been visited by fire do not employ one or two night watchmen for at least forty-eight hours after the fire was thought to have been extinguished.

GRAIN ELEVATOR operators who have long put up with the intense heat of the small box in which they attempt to do business in the summer and the cold winter are being driven to providing better living conditions in which to spend their daylight hours, and our news columns disclose the construction of many comfortable and convenient offices for their use.

MOST OF the surplus grain growing states have state organizations of grain and feed dealers but local groups are being organized in many states to promote more friendly relations and increase the co-operative efforts of the dealers in improving methods. The establishment of these local groups and holding monthly dinners has proved profitable in many sections.

MILLERS PLANNING on the erection of dehydrating plants will find it to their advantage to avoid building such a plant near a residence or plant which will be liable to damages by excessive dust. Many suits for such damages have been brought in recent years and doubtless some others are in preparation because of the dust from these mills.

TWO SERIOUS accidents to elevator workers include the collapsing of a scaffold at Jackson, Mo., when a grain door fell and struck one worker in the back resulting in a broken vertebra. Another accident at Mitchell, Nebr., resulted in an employee having his hand crushed in a barley roller. Safeguarding moving machinery with heavy guards could prevent many of these serious accidents.

ELEVATOR OWNERS throughout the land are preparing to celebrate fire prevention week, Oct. 6th to 12th, and this should help to reduce fire losses. So many fires result in unnecessary losses because no equipment was at hand to extinguish the fire before it attained destructive proportions. The well-filled water barrel with buckets at hand continues to attain maximum results in extinguishing fires in their incipiency.

EXPORTERS HAVE been deeply puzzled by the small movement of grain by the Great Lakes. The August shipments, including both United States and Canada, aggregated only 23,972,000 bus. compared with 77,957,000 bus. in August 1945. The shippers responsible for this heavy shrinkage have not yet confessed their guilt, but, of course, every grain merchant knows that somebody is to blame.



EVERY COUNTRY elevator needs a private office with securely locked windows and doors so as to make the records of the business and the cash receipts safe from interference by unwelcome visitors.

THE COUNTRY grain buyers who discriminate carefully against dirty and off-grade grain will always be able to sell their purchases at more profitable prices. Over-bidding for any lot of grain will generally result in over-loading of the elevator with low grade stuff. Buying choice grain free from dirt or off-grade mixtures invariably handicaps the disposal of every lot of grain of indifferent quality.

SAFE-GUARDING THE certificates of weight issued by central marketing weighing departments has been so effective that few alterers of certificates have succeeded in defrauding grain shippers through altering certificates issued by the central market weighmasters. This is due, no doubt, to the effective method adopted by the chief weighmaster in the various markets in preventing the issuance of certificates that invite manipulation or defrauding.

EXPLOSIONS OF grain dust have not been frequent during the last year but one at New York, N. Y., injured four employees in the flour mill of Stein, Hall & Company, so doubting Thomases can rest assured that where grain dust is suspended in air in certain proportions and exposed to a spark or a flame, they are very likely to encounter a real dust explosion. A clean plant free from clouds of dust is a much safer plant to visit than one filled with a dusty atmosphere.

ONE OF the most profitable side lines adopted by country elevators is the installation of grain cleaners of the latest design and larger capacity so that they profit directly by cleaning seed for farm patrons and then paying a good price for the grain grown from the seed. This encouragement for more careful preparation of the seed has always proved profitable for the growers, and farmers are gradually beginning to recognize the advantage of the more careful preparation of seed. Elevator men who render this service to their farm patrons have invariably found it profitable because of the cleaner grain marketed from the resulting crop.

THE HEAVY receipts of dirty soybeans and the heating of many lots of new beans containing a large percentage of weed seeds have filled cautious buyers with greater care than usual in accepting beans containing any foreign matter. Elevators which are not equipped with rapid handling and cleaning machinery have taken unusual chances in accepting dirty beans and some have suffered heavy losses because of their lack of equipment to clean the beans after having accepted them for storage.

## Changes in Ownership

Many changes in grain elevator ownership have been made throughout the land. Many G.I.'s are paying extravagant prices for elevators and doubtless will continue to do so because of their desire to get into business now. Many long in the grain business are anxious for a change and are glad to sell out although they have been realizing a handsome profit from their business efforts. However, a few years' rest will stimulate their desire to get back into the business.

Favorable weather throughout the winter wheat belt has improved the conditions for the 1947 crop and stimulated the interest of the newcomers. The improved business facilities enjoyed by many newcomers to the grain business has resulted in unusual improvements and enlargements at many stations.

The grain dealers in the land quite generally will start handling the 1947 crop with better facilities than they have enjoyed heretofore. The building of larger elevators, better equipped elevators, will make it easier for the newcomers to handle the new crop more expeditiously and more efficiently. The great improvements made during recent years will continue to make handling grain a profitable enterprise and doubtless more time and labor-saving improvements will be made in the future so that many new merchants will be attracted to the business.

## Increase Granted in Bean Storage Charges

The organized grain trade on Sept. 3 at Chicago presented to the representatives of the Office of Price Administration a definite demand for an increase in the rate for storage of soybeans for the eight months period from six cents to seven and one-half cents per bushel, with an additional two and one-half cents for steel bin storage.

It should be gratifying to the country elevator operators that the O.P.A. lost little time in acceding to their demand.

Effective Oct. 1 by supplementary storage regulation 1, under M.P.R. 586, amendment 9, the O.P.A. raised the charge to 7½ cents for the 240-day period, as requested. This is no more than fair in view of increased operating costs and the greater liability due to the increase in soybean ceilings.

Country shippers were granted an increase in markup from 5 to 5½ cents per bushel. Merchandisers were given an increase of one-fourth cent, to 2¾ cents per bushel.

CEILING PRICES do not seem to be impeding the needed production of any agricultural commodity and we in the agricultural department feel that price adjustments are behind us and that there should be few if any additional recommendations for upward price ceilings.—Sec'y of Agriculture Anderson.

## Cashing Rubber Checks

Country grain and feed merchants who have cashed a number of rubber checks in order to make sure the sale of a few bags of feed which were never called for, will be glad to learn that the Manufacturers Trust Company of New York has joined the U. S. Secret Service of the Treasury Department in a campaign to discourage the cashing of checks for strangers unless complete and verified identification is presented with the check.

More country feed merchants have been swindled by accepting checks in excess of the value of strangers' purchases and given cash for check's apparent value in excess of the purchase, the wonder is any live merchant falls for this worn-out swindle. The fact that the feed the grain merchant thought he was selling was never called for has opened the eyes of many merchants but they get caught by this same trick often before they have time to forget the swindle which had netted them a loss.

## O.P.A. Enforcement

CARROLL, IA.—R. W. Humphrey and Joe Wernimont were fined \$2,000 each by Judge Graven at Waterloo for connection with a black market in corn. Others accused are Archie Quirk, Arnold Schroeten and Harold L. McWilliams, all of Odebolt; Peter Roth, Breda, and Floyd Byerly, Glidden. Jerome M. Schulman needed corn syrup for his Stuart-Hale Bakery Supply Co., at Chicago and sent \$8,400 to Quirk, who gave Byerly \$500 to pay \$100 per car above the ceiling for corn. Schulman was fined \$1,000.—P. J. P.

WICHITA, KAN.—A wide-spread enforcement drive aimed at buyers and sellers of alfalfa seed at over-ceiling prices was begun recently by the price agency of the O.P.A., according to H. O. Davis, district O.P.A. director. Mr. Davis, citing action of Federal Judge Roy Shelbourne of Louisville, Ky., in granting O.P.A. a temporary restraining order against James P. Thompson, doing business as the Lewis Seed Co., Louisville, said that the O.P.A. contends the company has purchased a carload of alfalfa seed at Yoder, Kan., and another at Great Bend, Kan., paying over-ceiling price on both transactions. Davis further added that his office has had several recent reports of out-of-state buyers purchasing alfalfa seed from Kansas farmers and paying more than the O.P.A.-established maximum price.—G. M. H.

CANADA has 50,000 tons of corn on the way from Argentina.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Walter W. McLaughlin of Decatur, Ill., was elected president of the American Soybean Ass'n Aug. 31 at the close of the association's convention at the Hotel Jefferson. He succeeds Howard L. Roach of Plainfield, Iowa.—P. J. P.

MANIPULATION of the price of rye and rye futures charged against General Foods Corporation, Daniel F. Rice, Lawrence J. Ryan and P. R. O'Brien has been sustained by a report of Referee J. W. Bain, whose recommendations will go to the U. S. D. A.

DECATUR, ILL.—Prices established below true values always restrict production. Citizens are disgusted with the dominance bureaucrats are taking over their lives under the guise of war powers, more than a year after hostilities have ceased.—Baldwin Elevator Co.



## Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Oct. 10, 11—National Mineral Feeds Ass'n, Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

Oct. 11, 12, Western Seedsmens Ass'n, Hotel President, Kansas City, Mo.

Oct. 14. New York State Seed Ass'n at De Witt Clinton Hotel, Albany, N. Y.

Oct. 21, 22—Southern Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n at Andrew Johnson Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

Oct. 25, 26. California Seed Ass'n at Hilton Hotel, Long Beach, Cal.

Oct. 31, Nov. 1. Michigan Associated Feed Men: Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

Nov. 18. The New Mexico Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hilton Hotel, Albuquerque, N. M.

Nov. 18, 19. Texas Seedsmens Ass'n, Corpus Christi, Tex.

Nov. 25, 26. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Des Moines, Ia. Annual meeting at Fort Des Moines Hotel.

Feb. 20, 21. Midwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Kansas City, Mo.

## Grading Dirty Soybeans

LAFAYETTE, IND.—Hauling dirty soybeans to market during the next few months will not prove profitable to the farmer says Prof. F. E. Robbins, licensed grain inspector and a Purdue University faculty member.

Many farmers are disappointed with the grading of their beans, which are discounted for foreign material and dockage. Prof. Robbins explained that dirt and weed seeds are considered as dockage. In the grading of the beans, the inspectors remove the foreign material by the use of proper sieves. Dirt and other matter that passes through an eight-sixty-fourth sieve is known as dockage. Inspectors allow 0.9 percent dockage which is known as tolerance.

The part of the sample which remains above the sieve is then graded for damage, moisture and splits. If beans are immature when harvested, green damage may be present. Moldy, rotten or frozen beans which cannot be used for food are not wanted by the industry. If the damage exceeds three percent, the beans cannot grade No. 2.

Robbins warned against damage by disease which may be quite common this fall as plants in many Indiana fields have fallen over due to leaf and stem diseases, and as a consequence the bean may not fully mature.

Much of the discounting resulting from splits can be avoided by adjustment of the combine. A slower cylinder speed in the combine is needed for extra dry soybeans. Not over 15 percent of the beans can be split if the beans are to grade No. 2.

EXPORT program for September for grains and grain products for direct human consumption, announced Aug. 16 by the U. S. D. A., will permit shipment of 598,000 tons of wheat, 380,000 tons of flour (in terms of wheat equivalent), 62,000 tons of oats, and 17,000 tons of grain sorghums. The total programmed for August was 1,001,000 long tons. Exports in July totaled 942,000 long tons. The 224,000 tons programmed for India is a substantial increase over shipments during recent months, and will be the largest monthly shipment to a single country during the present world food crisis.

## Three New Quaker Oats Elevators in Mississippi Delta

Three country grain elevators constructed after the same plan have been built by the Quaker Oats Co. at Greenville, Drew and Clarksville, Miss., in the rich Mississippi River delta.

The elevators are built of steel and concrete. Besides shipping out locally grown grain equipment is provided to ship in carloads over the Illinois Central to be unloaded for local distribution.

In the engraving on front cover page is shown the house at Greenville. This plant includes a warehouse and a room nearest the street for a combined office and salesroom. Provision is made for enlargement of the warehouse and store and trucking shed.

The property has a frontage of 82 feet and extends 600 feet back from the highway, the middle of the elevator proper being 285 ft. back from the highway. Soft ground made it necessary to erect all on piles.

THE ELEVATOR has a pit 8 feet deep, basement 8 ft. high, main floor 14 ft., 60 ft. to bin floor, scale floor 10 ft., 6 ins., and head floor 18 ft., total, 118 ft. The house is 30 x 33 ft., with four corner bins 9 ft., 6 ins. x 8 ft. Overhead are 8 bins 7 x 8 ft., one bin 4 ft., 3 ins. x 9 ft., 6 ins. Above the bins is a Gerber double distributor with 20 outlets, steel ducts operated from first floor by ropes.

Cars are unloaded by power shovel into sink feeding a 16-in. belt conveyor in the basement, at right angles to which is a 16-in. screw conveyor driven by 5-h.p. gear motor running 180 r.p.m. Two lofters legs 111 ft., 3 in. centers have 8 x 6 Calumet cups on a 6-ply, 10-in. B. F. Goodrich belt. The third and fourth elevator legs handle grain to and from the Gustafson seed treating machine at the rate of 450 bus. per hour, and have 5-ply belts. Provision is made for installation of a feed grinder.

Trucks are unloaded by a Kewanee universal dump over a 30-ton, 10 x 40 ft. Fairbanks scale. Over the work floor is a bagging bin and in the basement a double screenings hopper. The boot of elevator No. 4 is 8 ft. above first floor, head and boot pulleys are 67 ft., 1 in. centers, with 4 x 4 Calumet cups, 8 in. centers. A spout discharges to grinder building. Grain is weighed out on a 10-bu. Richardson automatic scale.

THE WAREHOUSE is 26 ft. wide and 70 ft. long, the office of the same width and 20 ft. long.

The contract for the construction of this 40,000-bu. elevator was held by the E. O. Korsmo Construction Co. The Day Company furnished the metal work, Stephens-Adamson the elevating and conveying machinery. Motors are of the General Electric make, one on the No. 298-D Clipper cleaner being 7½ h.p.

A. C. Peterson of Memphis is manager of the company's southern interests. M. A. Hicks is in charge at Greenville, T. J. Boyd at Drew and I. E. Freeman at Clarksdale.

Production of grain in Mississippi has been increasing. From a 10-year average of 6,315,000 bus. in 1935-44 the oats crop increased to 13,671,000 bus. in 1945, and 11,585,000 is forecast for 1946. The corn crop increased from a 10-year average of 44,522,000, to 50,660,000 bus. in 1945. This year the corn crop is forecast at 41,794,000 bus. Winter wheat is not much of a crop in Mississippi, amounting to but 378,000 bus. in 1945.

THE INTERNATIONAL Emergency Food Council (which recently replaced the Combined Food Board) has recommended a distribution of rice during the second half of 1946. Allocable supplies during this period are estimated at 1,324,000 metric tons. According to the recommended distribution, China will receive 280,000 tons; India, 270,000 tons; Ceylon, 180,000 tons; Malaya, 170,000 tons; and the Philippines, 145,000 tons. Smaller consuming countries will receive proportionate quantities.

## The End of an Ignoble Experiment

One minute after midnight next Saturday is the hour set for the end of government limitations on flour extraction. This action becomes effective just six months from the time that the industry was obliged by Washington edict to darken its flour and thus degrade its products. While adopted ostensibly to conserve wheat and thus increase the supply available for destitute millions abroad, the limitation program actually resulted in a great deal of waste, both in wheat and in baked product, and it is probable that it resulted in dissipating rather than conserving the supply of wheat. It is doubtful if any good purpose whatever has been served by this restriction. The milling industry has a long and tough job ahead to regain the ground which has been lost by the operation of this crackpot measure. —Hook-Up of the Millers National Federation.

## Discrimination in Buying Farm Products

The Lanesboro Produce & Hatchery Co., of Wells, Minn., was charged by the county attorney of Faribault County with having paid higher prices at Blue Earth than at Jackson, Sherburn, Lakefield, Alden and Winnebago, after making due allowance for transportation, in violation of the state statute sections 6248-3.

Judge Haycraft of Faribault County asked the state supreme court to answer certain constitutional questions, which it did, and remanded the suit back to the district court for decision.

The supreme court held the section valid as against the challenge of lack of due process on the ground the section omits the element of intent to destroy competition from the definition of the crime of unfair discrimination.

Under the common law the absence of intent made it no crime, but the state of Minnesota made it a crime regardless of intent and overrode the common law defense. The Supreme Court said:

"Neither is it unconstitutional against the challenge of lack of due process on the ground the section omits the elements of intent to destroy competition from the definition of the crime of unfair discrimination."

Chief Justice Loring dissented. He said the 1937 law was held unconstitutional because its definition of the offense was vague. The law of 1945 changed the definition of costs from "actual" to "reasonable" to be deducted. He held the law to lack due process.

Justice Gallagher also dissented. He said, "There is no way in which the defendant can ascertain with reasonable certainty whether the prices at which it buys in various localities are in violation of the statute. Actual cost changes from day to day. It cannot be accurately known before the poultry is purchased. It can be computed only after the poultry has been purchased. On a certain outbound trip defendant may carry a substantial tonnage of poultry food in which it also deals for delivery along the route, while on a subsequent trip it may have no call for such merchandise. Obviously its cost will vary on the two trips. It is my opinion that the term 'actual cost of transportation' as used in the statute is so vague, indefinite and uncertain that men of common intelligence must guess at its meaning, and, accordingly, the statute should be held invalid."—21 N. W. (2d) 792.

A REVOLUTIONARY improvement in the solvent extraction of oil from seeds has been invented by a Cleveland, O., company. The same equipment handles all kinds of beans and seeds, and gets the oil out in less time. The new process will be installed in a plant being built at Cleveland.



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

### Want OPA Abolished

Grain & Feed Journals.—Free trade, free thinking and free methods of natural business have all been severed by O. P. A. and its narrow-minded Bureaucrats. They will eventually ruin all business if allowed to continue.—Leo Reed, Paris, Ill.

### Handling Charges too Small

Grain & Feed Journals: The handling charges the country elevators get are too small for the price of labor and the price of grain. Then you lose some weight and perhaps a little cut on dockage and so you have to trade pretty close to keep even.—Kewanee Grain Co., Paul Trout.

### Largest Car of Oats in 42 Years

Grain & Feed Journals: We shipped C. & N. W. 68458 to the Quaker Oats Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., that contained 4,634:14 bus., or 148,430 lbs., when weighed Aug. 3.

This is the largest car of oats that we have shipped in our 42 years of business, and will come close to a record load of oats handled by any elevator.—Wm. Grettenberg, Grettenberg Grain Co., Coon Rapids, Ia.

### The Rapid Movement of New Crops to Market

The slow marketing of every crop common throughout the land in the days of hauling grain to country elevators in a wagon has been abandoned; in fact, farmers of today hasten to deliver their grain to the nearest station before the market declines. So thousands of bushels of grain are now delivered at the country elevator the week they are harvested and this expedites the marketing of all crops and often fills up a country elevator the first week the crop starts to market.

Naturally, country grain buyers are building larger and faster handling houses in every part of the country. This rush to provide greater storage room and faster handling facilities as well as the increasing demand for more box cars for moving grain to central markets. Illustrated herewith is a line of loaded trucks at Gordon, Neb., rushing to the elevator of Magowan Grain Company. While this line of loaded trucks headed for the Magowan Elevator extended one block and a half back of the line of trucks shown in illustration, it was not possible for photo to show all of the trucks headed for the receiving dumps. The day following the taking of this photo all of the elevators in Gordon were blocked and have been every day since. "On July 22nd we received 129 trucks loads. The following day we received 131 loads, but since becoming blockaded, we have averaged only about 5 truck loads a day, or a car load every other day. About 100 car loads remain piled on the ground in our territory, so we are unable to accept more farmers' grain, until the elevators get more box cars."

The enlargement of the storage facilities combined with the great increase in the speed in unloading trucks and transferring grain to box cars makes it more and more difficult for the small elevator to expedite the movement of grain from trucks to box cars. The experience of the grain dealers at Gordon is in keeping

with the movement of grain at many other stations. However, the change in the ceiling prices of all grain have induced farmers to rush their grain to market as soon as harvested and, no doubt, this will continue to influence the marketing of every grain until normal values are again prevalent in the surplus grain territory. Naturally, elevator operators who contemplate making any improvements will provide larger storage room and faster handling facilities.

### Meeting of Superintendents in Oklahoma City

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Over 125 Oklahoma and Texas mill superintendents and millers held their semi-annual meeting of the Association of Operative Millers here Sept. 21-22.

W. E. McCraith, Kansas City, secretary of the national association, made the feature address. Ralph Jordan, Oklahoma City grain inspector, spoke on classification of wheat by varieties and an open forum on milling characteristics of the current wheat crop.

C. E. Perkins, district 7 chairman and superintendent of the Acme mill here, presided. Assisting him was Russell Robinson, vice-chairman, superintendent of the General Mills plant at Wichita Falls, Texas, and Harold L. Cook, secretary-treasurer, Dallas.—E. W. F.

CEILINGS on all flour mixes were ordered removed Oct. 1.

JAVA, long, is a new variety of rice that has been included in M.P.R. 518, by amendment 12, effective Sept. 21.

BREWERS DRIED GRAINS production during August amounted to 16,300 tons, against 20,800 tons in August, 1945.—U. S. D. A.

### Flaxseed Receipts

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 27.—This week 314 cars were received at Minneapolis compared with 806 cars a year ago. In Duluth, 82 cars were received this week against 123 cars in 1945. From Aug. 1 through Sept. 25, 3,878 cars have arrived at Minneapolis and Duluth compared with 5,008 cars a year ago. It must be borne in mind that a very substantial truck movement has taken place this year in addition to freight car receipts. Flax now arriving in Minneapolis and Duluth is for the most part applied on previous sales. It is reported that a good many farmers are holding back their flax in expectation of receiving higher prices later on. It will be recalled that the Department of Agriculture has indicated a support price of \$4.00 a bushel, f.o.b. Minneapolis, for this year and for 1947. As \$4.00 is also the ceiling price, there appears to be no incentive for farmers to hurry their flax to market unless they are in need of ready cash. Most farmers in the flax-growing area are well supplied with money and can afford to wait before selling their flax.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

### Soybean Crop Reduced

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—The U.S.D.A. reports the indicated soybean crop as of Sept. 1 183,393,000 bus. against 191,722,000 bus. last year and a 10-year average of 103,457,000 bus. Production in important states is as follows:

State	Yield per acre		Production	
	1935-44	1946	1945	Indicated 1946
	Average		Average	
	1935-44		1935-44	
	Bushels		Thousand bushels	
Ohio ...	19.2	19.0	11,999	20,072
Ind. ....	17.2	20.0	13,973	27,924
Ill. ....	20.3	22.0	44,921	74,100
Mich. ....	14.8	14.0	988	1,952
Minn. ....	14.6	15.5	1,424	6,825
Iowa ....	18.7	20.5	17,448	34,848
Mo. ....	12.2	18.0	3,380	9,490
Kan. ....	9.8	8.0	933	2,740
Va. ....	13.6	16.0	746	1,360
N. Car. ....	11.4	12.5	2,010	2,700
Tenn. ....	9.4	17.0	394	966
Ark. ....	12.4	17.5	1,484	3,344

CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT reached an unprecedented 58,100,000 in July; four million higher than the wartime level of a year ago.—C. P. A.

THE USE of soybeans for the production of flour and grits for the first 9 months of this season, October to June, amounted to 6,458,000 bus. with 841,000 bus. for full fat products and 5,617,000 for low fat. This compares with 625,000 bus. used for full fat flour and grits in the like months of 1944-45. From October to June inclusive 124,931 bus. were crushed for oil, against 115,344 bus. during the like months a year earlier.—U. S. D. A.



A String of Trucks Waiting to Unload Grain at Magowan Grain Co.'s Elevator, Gordon, Neb.



# Resolutions Adopted by the National Association

## Report of Resolutions Committee

### To The Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n at Chicago Ill., Sept. 5, 1946

This National Association hereby tenders its appreciation to our hosts, the members of the Chicago Board of Trade, for the fine reception and entertainment we have enjoyed at this Golden Anniversary Convention. We also thank Mr. Harry Schaack, president of the Board of Trade, for his participation in our program, and those members of the Board and of this National Association who worked to prepare the entertainment so royally offered us this year.

It is obvious that the success of a convention program depends upon the caliber of its speakers, and the success of this meeting is due in greatest measure to those outstanding men who appeared before us this week. To them individually and collectively we offer the sincere thanks and appreciation of this National Association.

The membership of the National Association wishes to express in this inadequate manner its sense of appreciation of the work of those officers and committee members who, during this past year, have devoted long time and sincere study to our problems. They have been instrumental in building this association to its highest point in membership and financial strength.

### Appreciation Devoted Service Geo. E. Booth

During the course of the program there was a special meeting at which our officers gave signal honors to one of our past presidents and present committee chairmen. Our guest of honor this year has been George E. Booth of Chicago, and this National Association wishes to go on record with its appreciation of his many years of devoted service to this organization.

A convention is, to our staff at least, a mass of detail and hard work. This year the convention details have been handled by Secretary Ron F. Kennedy and Duke Swanson of our St. Louis office, and the National Association hereby expresses to them its sincere thanks and its applause for a job well done. In that praise we include, by the wish of these two men, the other loyal employees of our staff.

RESOLVED, That this National Association expresses to Ray Bowden its sincere and deep appreciation for his outstanding and untiring service. His active assistance and capable guidance have been of inestimable value during these many years. Without his tact, judgment and standing with the Government, the present status of the Grain and Feed trades, without question, would be far less favorable than it is. The value of his work is recognized, and we take this means to express our appreciation.

### Declarations of Continuing Policy

Cooperatives—"This Association renews its statement of position on the matter of cooperatives in business. We do not in any manner or sense oppose the type of grain cooperative formed by the voluntary action of producers to meet their own local conditions. Rather we have recognized that these cooperatives are an integral part of the grain and feed business. We do, however, restate our opposition to cooperative competition promoted, financed and favored by agencies of local, state or federal government. This Association reaffirms its support of the proposal that cooperatives, in competition with private business, be placed under the same federal tax obligations as private firms, and that federal agencies should not, in

their patronage, discriminate between co-operatives and private firms."

#### TAX ON DIVIDENDS

Asking that double taxation on corporation dividends be removed starting with the calendar year 1946.

#### UNIFORMITY OF FEED RULES

Urging all markets and all groups whose members deal in feed to adopt the feed trade rules of this National Association. Authorizing a committee to work with the Millers National Federation on the problems of uniformity of feed trade rules.

#### REGIONAL CONFERENCES

Marking the value of interim conferences.

#### NEW USES OF GRAINS

Urging an aggressive campaign to expand the consumption of agricultural products with government agricultural and industrial organizations and educational institutions cooperating. Pledging support to a program of organized large-scale research into new uses of grains and grain by-products to find regular outlets at prices fair to the farmers.

WHEREAS, our nation has again been blessed with bountiful crops of all grains, and

WHEREAS, there has been a tremendous reduction in livestock and poultry over most of the United States, thereby greatly reducing the overall feed requirements, and

WHEREAS, our relief grain export quotas have been and are being met to the fullest extent that transportation permits, and

WHEREAS, there are certain areas such as Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico which must accumulate their winter feed supplies now, and which are hampered in so doing by governmental grain usage restrictions, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that this National Association urgently recommends the immediate removal of all restrictions on the use of grain and grain by-products in the manufacture of mixed feeds, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the proper governmental agencies.

#### SHORTAGE OF BOXCARS

WHEREAS, the current shortage of boxcars has caused serious delays and resulting maladjustments in the movement of grains, be it

RESOLVED, that the members of this National Association will cooperate in every way with the railroads to insure quick handling and maximum loading of boxcars, and they will give all possible support to the Railroads in the matter of obtaining priorities on needed materials for the construction and repair of cars, be it also

RESOLVED, that this National Association believes a better distribution of empty boxcars could be made during harvest time, and will assist the Association of American Railroads in every possible way to effect that better distribution, be it further

RESOLVED, that this National Association disapproves of the extensive use of I.C.C. Service Order 454 giving priority in boxcar orders to the export movement of grain.

WHEREAS, our government, during the war, deemed it necessary to issue many orders and regulations which cut across contracts, and often made deliveries difficult or impossible, and

WHEREAS, the result of these acts by government has been to develop within our trade occasional laxness and carelessness in fulfilling the obligations of all the inclusive contracts and barter agreements, which at times were difficult to complete, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that this convention calls for an ethical reawakening and does reaffirm its

long established cardinal principle that our oral and written commitments, with all the obligations expressed and implied, shall be fulfilled in their entirety, within contract time and in accord with the trade rules, supported by our unique and pioneer system of arbitration.

#### BILL OF RIGHTS

WHEREAS, the Constitution of the United States and the first ten Amendments, comprising the Bill of Rights, guarantee certain freedoms gained in the long struggle against the powers of centralized government, and

WHEREAS, partisan groups opposed to business and to personal freedom are actively organized in the political field for the direct or indirect purpose of destroying free enterprise and accomplishing a governmentally controlled economy, and

WHEREAS, it is the high moral and patriotic duty of those who believe in our republican form of government, to accept this challenge and fight for the rights which this nation so painfully has won. Therefore let it be

RESOLVED, that the members of this National Convention do pledge themselves to take active part in vigorously opposing these forces, and that the membership promises, both individually and through its authorized representatives, to work to the following ends:

1—To elect to Congress, men better acquainted with the essentials of our republican form of government.

2—To assist in counter-organization for the purpose of opposing those partisan groups now seeking to destroy free enterprise and personal liberty.

3—To maintain contact with their members of Congress for the purpose of presenting to them, studied analyses of proposed Legislation and its effect on the community and the nation.

4—To gain the support of affiliated associations, as well as farm organizations, cooperative and allied trades in working to the same end, and further be it

RESOLVED, that among other legislative and governmental objectives, the following specific and immediate goals are hereby listed, which it shall be the purpose of this National Association, through its proper representatives, to pursue during the coming year:

1—Study of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to determine how it may be modified to carry out its essential pledges to American agriculture, but at the same time to cancel the authority of governmental agencies to engage in active and competitive business, either domestic or foreign,

2—Curtailement of the greatly enlarged activities of the Field Service Branches of the Dept. of Agriculture, the so-called AAA County Committees, and their return to local autonomy and self-financing.

3—Vigilance in connection with termination of the Second War Powers Act, to insure that wartime powers of government under this Act be not preserved in other guise.

4—Congressional action to make mandatory the appointment of Industry Advisory Committees to the Department of Agriculture, which Committees shall be consulted and in substantial agreement with proposed governmental activities affecting marketing and distribution of grain and feeds.

5—Support of a sound fiscal policy in Federal Government; and, in particular, to keep a watchful eye on sums spent by the Dept. of Agriculture for Administration, farm benefit programs, subsidies, price supports, marketing operations, and agencies such as Farm Security Administration, Farm Credit Administration, and to give continuing publicity to such expenditures.

6—Watchfulness for OPA de-control of further agricultural commodities, products and by-products at the earliest reasonable moment.

(Concluded on page 232)



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Dallas, Tex.—The Dallas office of the United States Department of Agriculture has announced that farmers of Texas will be asked to raise 120,000 acres of flaxseed, as a means of relieving the linseed oil shortage.—P. J. P.

Sheridan, Wyo.—A bumper crop of small grains is developing on the experimental plots at the U. S. Department of Agriculture field station here. Cheyenne winter wheat was reported to have produced 69.5 bus. to the acre.—P. J. P.

Lafayette, Ind.—Indiana wheat growers have been warned to be on guard against a possible serious outbreak of bunt or stinking smut. Dr. Ralph Caldwell, Purdue University plant pathologist, recommended that the new improved Ceresan, a chemical dust compound, be used in treating seed wheat.—W. B. C.

Twin Falls, Ida.—Excessive rains of the past few days will not damage 120,000 bus. of wheat now stored on the ground here, C. J. Kelley, manager of the Twin Falls Flour Mills, explained. Rain damage to wheat stored on the ground happens only when additional wheat is dumped on top of the rain-dampened pile.—F. K. H. Oh yeah!

McPherson, Kan.—A record alfalfa acreage is in prospect for McPherson County for next year with heavy fall seeding under way. The heaviest new plantings are in the Marquette, Lindsborg and McPherson areas. It is estimated by County Agent Jess Cooper that from 1500 to 2000 acres of new alfalfa is being sown this fall in the county. Of this total, 500 to 700 acres are in the immediate McPherson community.—G. M. H.

Emporia, Kan.—Corn harvesting with mechanical pickers got under way in Lyon county during the week following Sept. 15. Some corn picking, especially snapping of unhusked ears, has been going on for weeks for hog and stock feeding. Since moisture content is high in most ripened corn, many farmers will wait until after a killing frost to harvest corn for cribbing. One field of U. S. 13 hybrid was yielding 20 bus. per acre.—G. M. H.

Marietta, Kan.—Have been here in Marshall County for 40 years and 1946 will go down in history as the best all-round crop year for oats, wheat, corn and alfalfa seed. However, we are short on forage crops, small acreage put out. Farm holdings of wheat and oats largest on record. Much wheat going out of condition in farm bins. Winter wheat seed bed in perfect condition; there will be a slight increase in acreage.—H. R. Howell.

Falls City, Neb.—Eyeing an all-time record corn crop prospect, farmers of Richardson County are already thinking about harvest problems. The extreme shortage of mechanical corn-pickers are the main headache, added to labor shortage. One Falls City firm which received 13 pickers last year reported recently that it will be able to obtain only one this season. Another dealer reported this incident: a farmer offered to turn in his picker at \$1 and pay the ceiling price for a new one if he can get the model he wants.—G. M. H.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The alfalfa fields in the southern edge of Reno County are being severely struck by an infestation of web worms in a manner that is approaching epidemic proportions. Don W. Ingle, county agricultural agent, requested farmers to take immediate steps to save what they can in the fields and to check the spread of the worms in newly planted alfalfa fields. The worms work fast, stripping the fields and leaving them white. New fields are hit the hardest as the plant is immediately destroyed because of its tender growth. Infested spots will have to be plowed under, especially in the newly seeded fields, or a lister furrow can be thrown up to confine the worms to a certain area. A dust mulch should be formed in the bottoms of these furrows so the worms will be smothered in the dust while attempting to move to other parts of the field.—G. M. H.

Houston, Tex.—The harvesting of the new rice crop in Texas is near completion. Early Prolific and Zenith were the varieties first harvested but by the end of August all varieties with the exception of Blue Rose and Rexoro were on their way to the mills.—P. J. P.

Lafayette, Ind., Sept. 10.—Although the Hessian fly has been kept down during the past few years, favorable conditions this season have built up the population so that the infestation is sufficient to seriously jeopardize wheat plantings this fall if precautions are not taken. The infestation varies from three per cent of the stubble straws infested up to 47 per cent, with the infestation rather uniform throughout the state and averaging 20 per cent.—Purdue News Service.

Wamego, Kan.—Elevators here were compelled to turn down several loads of wheat brought in by farmers who had taken the wheat from bins in which the wheat had been stored since harvest, because the grain was very musty and had a strong odor and the elevators could not handle it. One load representing a 1000-bu bin of uncertified Pawnee seed wheat, had such a strong odor that the wheat could be scented five feet from the truck. The producer said it appeared dry at harvest time. Growers of good wheat said that the wheat had heated and deteriorated to such an extent that they could not sell it for seed.—G. M. H.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 23.—There never has been such a fine season in the Northwest for harvesting. The flax that is coming in is low in moisture and of excellent quality. Perhaps the only criticism might be that the dry weather has made the seed somewhat brittle with a tendency to crack in the threshing operations. There is still too little moisture throughout the northern districts to insure good yields in the late-sown flax; however, there were some rains in North Dakota during the past few days which may help somewhat.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

Mt. Carmel, Ill., Sept. 11.—The general crop outlook for Wabash County is good, altho some warmer weather is needed before corn is harvested, according to H. H. Lett, farm advisor. Much of the corn in the county is still green and needs warmer sun before it matures. Corn in Wabash County was planted late last spring because of the heavy rains during normal planting time and now the cool spell of the past two weeks has delayed the growth of the corn. Preparations for wheat sowing are going along good. There seems to be plenty of moisture to satisfy the crop needs.—W. B. C.

Winchester, Ind., Aug. 23.—All at once a big demand has come upon us for old corn. Week ago you couldn't sell old corn at any price, now this week they have about cleaned us out, sold what little we had down to what we needed for our feed. One of our managers was in yesterday, said he bought a car load of corn from one farmer, all the corn he would need in his particular territory to carry our feed business until new corn is on the market, and we can sell it and buy kiln dried corn in its place. That particular elevator this time of the year most years is shipping in corn.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Sept. 10.—The 1946 drought lasted from the first week in July to about Aug. 26. During that period, intensive heat and moisture deficiency caused serious damage to cotton, corn, hay and feed crops. Pastures and ranges were badly burned and stock water was getting low over the State. Rainfall and cool weather since about Aug. 26 have revived hopes for some late corn, feed crops, alfalfa hay, and peanuts. Pastures and ranges have shown a marked improvement except in a few localities where only traces of rainfall occurred.—K. D. Blood, Agr. Statistician in charge, Bureau of Agr. Economics.

La Crosse, Kan., Sept. 14.—Despite warnings of Hessian Fly, farmers in central and western Kansas have started planting wheat because of recent rains putting seed beds in excellent condition for seeding. In Ellis County the farmers are encouraged by the fact that Hessian Fly damage has not been great there for several years, but Jewell Gebbart, county agent, warned that all volunteer wheat should be destroyed to prevent inroads by the fly. Conditions in that area are favorable to the Hessian Fly if many farmers sow wheat before the fly-free date, Gebbart said. Around La Crosse the planting is going full tilt. The promise of early wheat pasture and recovery of late feed crops have brightened the picture for livestock men.—G. M. H.

Winchester, Ind., Sept. 20.—We are having more alarming reports on beans. One of our men brought in samples from different parts of the country this week; many stalks had from 3 to 10 pods only partially filled, very few had over 20 pods. This indicates a low yield. It is difficult to forecast the wheat acreage, ground is so dry they are slow in getting ready for wheat and have been reluctant to take out fertilizer contracted. This is a sure indication the acreage will be down unless we get some rain soon.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, Exec. V. Pres.

Janesville, Wis., Sept. 19.—Latest reports from buckwheat producing territory indicate some damage to the growing crop from earlier dry weather. However, the September Government crop estimate of 7,061,000 bus. compares favorably with last year's 7,048,000 bus. Harvesting of early maturing buckwheat will soon start in some sections. This early buckwheat will no doubt be rushed to market to take advantage of current high prices caused by the scarcity of old crop buckwheat.—Blodgett's Buckwheat Bulletin.

Winchester, Ind., Sept. 27.—Took in our first soybeans day before yesterday and they are very nice, 11.5 per cent moisture, quite a little dockage, weed seeds; doesn't seem possible we would have any weed seeds in Indiana because the fields looked so clean. Drove about 80 miles south Wednesday and corn is looking good. Was surprised how much green corn there is left; however, 80 per cent of the corn is out of the danger of frost now and in another 10 days looks like it would all be in good shape. The ears are hanging down and on the ripier corn the shucks are bursting open and that, of course, helps dry it out. There is some wheat being sown, quite a little in fact, but the ground is very dry and not working any too easy.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Winnipeg, Man.—Western Canada is expected to harvest 440,400,000 bus. of wheat this year, according to estimates by the three Canadian wheat pools recently released and based on conditions at Aug. 22. This is an average yield of 17.4 bus. per acre and compares with last year's crop of 232,000,000, and the 10-year average of 347,000,000 Manitoba's wheat crop is forecast at 61,000,000 bus., or an average yield of 21.2 bus. per acre, while Saskatchewan, subject to revision, is expected to have an average yield of 15.6 bus. for an outturn of 231,400,000 and Alberta an average yield of 19.9 bus. for a total production of 149,000,000.

Washington, D. C.—A dry bean crop of more than 14.7 million bags in 1946 (uncleaned) is indicated by Sept. 1 reports from growers and others. About half of the total is made up of Great Northern and Pea and Medium White beans. One-third are Standard and Baby Limas, Pintos and Red Kidneys. Prospective 1946 production of Pea and Medium White beans is 4,031,000 bags, which would be 25 per cent more than last year. Great Northern production is expected to be 3,289,000 bags, 24 per cent more than last year. The 1946 Baby Lima crop may be 5 per cent larger than in 1945, but the Standard Lima and Pinto crops are expected to be only about four-fifths as large as last year. The Red Kidney crop in New York may be 70 per cent larger than in 1945.—U. S. D. A.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 21.—Soybean harvesting is getting under way on a small scale, mainly the early varieties, planted early. However, the crop is maturing rapidly with this favorable weather, and by the latter part of next week quite a few fields will be ready to combine. So far as any activity in soybeans is concerned, everything is on dead center. Farmers are showing no disposition to sell unless ceilings are removed entirely or advanced to where the price will be somewhere near their true value. The price of soybean oil at 11½¢ a pound is the same as it was in 1942, and at that figure is probably the most undervalued commodity we have. This condition exists at a time when we have an acute shortage of fats and oils, and we should be doing everything in the way of price to encourage production. Although many are of the opinion that the farmer is unable to hold his beans, this is more or less a myth, as he has demonstrated before that he could hold back a lot of them when conditions were not to his liking. Seldom, in recent years, have corncribs been built without overhead bins that can be used for bean or small grain storage. To begin with, we have a 17 per cent reduction in acreage and the crop will not be as large as last year.—Baldwin Elevator Co.



Dallas, Tex., Sept. 26.—Approximately 85 per cent of the corn crop, which showed a late increase of 2,000,000 bus., has been harvested. Rice is turning out good yields and warehouses and dryers are being loaded almost to capacity. —The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

Madras, Ore., Sept. 20.—Jefferson County wheat maintained its prestige, drawing a premium price because of high protein content, desired for blending by millers, when a carload of Baart variety was purchased for the account of Balfour Guthrie & Co., who paid \$2.03½ a bushel. The wheat was shipped from Gateway. —F. K. H.

Albuquerque, N. M., Sept. 26.—Dry land grain sorghums have been greatly benefited by recent rains but grain production will be small, and dry land cotton is almost a failure. Irrigated cotton, corn and other crops are making excellent yields. Pinto beans also show an improvement but frost will determine the final result.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

Phoenix, Ariz., Sept. 26.—Arizona's five major grain crops, corn, wheat, oats, barley and grain sorghums, are estimated at 152,662 tons this season, compared to 147,818 tons produced last year. Barley and grain sorghum crops will be the second largest on record, being exceeded only by 1944. Alfalfa hay is estimated at 603,000 tons, compared to 650,000 tons last season.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 15.—Preliminary estimated production of principal grains in Ontario for the year 1946, in bushels with 000 omitted, as compared with final figures for 1945, shown in parentheses, were: Fall wheat, 16,049 (20,115); fall rye, 1,294 (1,249); oats, 72,964 (53,879); barley, 11,139 (9,394); mixed grains, 43,327 (33,477); totals, 144,733 (118,114).—S. H. H. Symons, B. Comm., F. S. S., Monthly Crop Report, Ontario Dept. of Agriculture.

Walla Walla, Wash., Aug. 28.—Nearly 1,000,000 bus. of wheat in Walla Walla County has been soaked with two inches of rain within the past 36 hours. Much of the wheat in the area being stored in the open because all elevators and warehouses in the valley are full, was damaged. Heavy winds blew off the canvas and other covering, leaving the grain fully exposed. Spoilage threatens unless the grain is scientifically dried out. Grain that had not been harvested was blown down. No relief is in sight for the condition as boxcars needed badly to ship wheat from the glutted elevators and the open ground still are not available. A near record crop in the county is assured with some estimates claiming an all-time record will be reached when final tabulations are compiled.—F. K. H.

Higginsville, Mo., Sept. 27.—We are selling more fertilizer every year and my opinion is that instead of one variety of wheat not producing as many bushels as another variety, it is not because of the difference in the wheat but the amount of fertilizer the farmer uses. More and more farmers are realizing this. Elevators in this vicinity are buying new corn at \$1.50 per bushel, basis 70 lb. and 20 per cent moisture. Some corn has been contracted for \$1.25 for delivery in October.—D. A. Meinershagen, sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 30.—Due to lack of sufficient moisture, high temperatures and hot winds in mid-August, Nebraska corn yields will not be as heavy as previously predicted. Much of the corn in the western two-thirds of the state has been damaged beyond recovery, and harvest for forage has started. Central and south central counties show the greatest damage with most of the corn fired beyond appreciable recovery. This damaged area extends westward into southwestern Nebraska, where firing and severe damage have been reported. Sorghums have suffered from dry weather, but should improve as result of recent rains.—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.

Duluth, Minn.—Cash wheat is in strong demand. Mills are good buyers and the C.C.C. continues purchasing liberal volume, tending toward a gradual increase in prices. Oats and, in fact, all grains are moving well at top prices. Country receipts are running on an increased scale with depleted elevator stocks here slowly building up, permitting freer and larger shipments. However, the current crop movement is running far behind last year in the same period, total receipts all grain, Aug. 1 to Sept. 21, showing 22,132,635 bus., against 37,363,050 bus. a year ago. Shipments this crop, same period, shows up 13,748,960 bus. compared with 47,006,825 bus. in 1945. Acute car shortage, lake seamen's strike and lowest elevator stocks in many years were contributing factors.—F. G. C.

Waterville, Wash., Sept. 26.—Douglas County, with 200,000 acres of wheat, 95 per cent of which is presently harvested, is expected to yield better than 4,000,000 bus., averaging 22 to 25 bus. an acre. Five growers reported yields as high as 43 to 45 bus. to the acre. Such was the consensus of opinion of growers and county extension agencies. It is expected that the present crop will be equal to and possibly better than last year's crop. With wheat prices running higher than in 1929, Earle W. Jenkins, pres. of Waterville Bank, advised: "Our deposits have now reached the \$4,000,000 mark, an increase of \$1,000,000 over last year. We attribute this to good wheat prices and excellent yields." Loans to wheat growers by the A.A.A. have totaled \$101,000, as of Aug. 31. This is a decrease of 14 per cent over last year. Carl Jensen of Centennial Grain Co. stated: "We have the best yield since 1944. Most growers will average better than 30 bus. to the acre."—F. K. H.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 26.—Seeding of winter wheat and rye have made good progress, with many farmers holding off to avoid the possibility of infestation from Hessian Fly. Conditions permitting, reports indicate another big acreage will be seeded to winter wheat. The wheat acreage will show little change from last year, but a sizeable increase is expected in rye. —Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. J. Totushek, editor.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 28.—The soybean crop is maturing rapidly. Harvesting is getting under way in the early seeded fields of early varieties, quality is excellent, yields satisfactory. With continued dry weather, combining will begin to expand next week. Some of the earlier planted rowed fields are well podded and will show yields considerably above last year. However, there is also some acreage that shows stalks not too heavily podded where yields will be disappointing. The acreage in the northern part of the state was greatly reduced.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Melvin, Tex.—Despite the lack of rain which cut down the expected yield, a record harvest and shipment of combine maize is entering the final stages here. Estimates place the production in excess of 140 rail cars this year. Early maize made up to 2,700 lbs. to the acre, late maize from 1,000 to 1,400, and the third maize yield is not expected to reach 600 lbs. A larger acreage was planted to the crop this year after farmers were hailed out on their small grains. The late maize was planted on wheat and oat stubble in an attempt to realize a profit.—H. N.

## Red Durum Will Not Be Restricted

Red durum wheat will not be included in the restrictions against use of milling quality wheat in the manufacture of mixed feed, the United States Department of Agriculture has announced.

Arizona and New Mexico, because of insufficient feed grain supplies, have been added to the list of western states where mixed feed manufacturers may use milling quality wheat in any calendar quarter in a quantity not exceeding 40 percent of the quantity of grain used in the corresponding quarter of 1945.

This action was taken in Amendment 16 to WFO 144, effective Oct. 1, 1946. It does not alter WFO 145, which restricts use of grain, grain products and grain by-products by mixed feed manufacturers to 85 percent of the base period use in 1945.



Erwin E. Kelm, Minneapolis, Minn., Vice Pres. Cargill, Inc.

## E. E. Kelm and D. O. Andreas Now Division Vice Prests. of Cargill, Inc.

The official staff of Cargill, Inc., has been strengthened by the election of Erwin E. Kelm as vice pres. in charge of the grain division and Dwayne O. Andreas, vice pres. in charge of the vegetable oil division.

Three new assistant vice prests. were also confirmed: H. D. Watson, mechanical division; R. B. Parrott, country division, and T. T. Hale, feed division.

Mr. Kelm's association with Cargill dates back to 1933 immediately after his graduation from the University of Minnesota. He has devoted his energies entirely to grain merchandising. Prior to this promotion he specialized in the handling and selling of barley for a number of years, and is well known throughout the trade.

Mr. Andreas gained his experience in the vegetable oil field in the development and management of the Honeymead Co. of Cedar Rapids, Ia. In 1945, when Cargill bought that plant, Mr. Andreas came into the Cargill organization, first as manager at Cedar Rapids, and later was moved to the main office in Minneapolis.



Dwayne O. Andreas, Minneapolis, Minn., Vice Pres. Cargill, Inc.



## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Maunie, Ill.—We bought and loaded first car of new white corn from here Sept. 28; run 20 per cent moisture.—Chas. R. Farny Grain Elevator.

Vancouver, B. C.—Final report of the Vancouver Grain Exchange for grain shipments thru this port in the 1945-46 crop year shows the highest total in more than 10 years with 60,823,117 bus. cleared. This compares with 10,109,210 bus. the previous season.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 14. — Inspections of wheat last month totaled 1,655 carloads, which brought the season's inspections to date for the current crop to 2,207, as against 2,391 a year ago. Seattle was second with 1,475 for August and 2,110 so far for the season. A year ago the total for the season to date was 2,245. Montana wheat inspected at the Spokane terminal during August amounted to 478 carloads, and for the season to date 555.—F. K. H.

## Wheat Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1945, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore	1,651,246	10,349,641	1,562,700	8,187,847
Chicago	4,494,000	3,665,000	5,112,000	2,404,000
Ft. William	9,235,103	37,167,439	7,855,282	49,509,683
Ft. Worth	2,135,000	2,408,000	2,219,000	1,579,200
Hutchinson	2,698,650	7,036,200		
Indianapolis	1,245,600	3,400,000	549,000	1,654,200
Kan. City	15,890,400	27,973,800	10,810,300	8,034,200
Milwaukee	1,950,310	2,512,000	1,032,681	1,982,924
Minneapolis	11,104,400	13,148,800	3,891,300	6,281,600
N'w Orl'ns	1,920,254	1,326,317	2,233,814	1,561,719
Omaha	8,232,464	12,175,400	4,233,600	3,833,600
Philadel.	2,103,464	6,237,849	1,591,721	6,110,523
Portland	1,380,536	1,429,642	176,177	
St. Joseph	2,249,830	4,510,520	1,569,270	2,144,850
Seattle	4,005,000	4,080,000		
Superior	3,363,342	6,157,746	3,490,273	7,039,318
Toledo	4,519,800	8,387,500	1,880,200	3,699,200
Wichita	1,569,600	4,372,400	2,293,200	2,620,800

## Corn Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1945, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore	293,020	355,689	44,000	340,000
Chicago	6,165,000	3,665,000	5,112,000	2,404,000
Ft. William			2,965	11,267
Ft. Worth	199,500	75,000	22,500	60,500
Indianapolis	1,298,500	858,800	844,900	599,900
Kansas City	1,224,000	1,720,400	856,500	763,500
Milwaukee	566,430	359,480	37,170	146,910
Minneapolis	436,900	764,800	647,700	1,089,600
New Orleans	40,500	54,257	85,785	411,076
Omaha	2,487,997	2,142,000	2,142,100	2,410,200
Philadelphia	249,939	1,834	261,203	11,505
Portland	31,421	65,203		
St. Joseph	668,800	520,960	362,560	269,280
Seattle	84,000	102,000		
Superior	10	105,339		361,034
Toledo	229,500	16,000	102,400	18,000
Wichita	5,100		1,700	

## Oats Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1945, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore	2,931,322	216,424	852,493	4,154
Chicago	7,919,000	9,365,000	9,884,000	2,137,000
Ft. William	7,511,022	4,482,495	6,446,545	4,883,230
Ft. Worth	336,000	108,000	76,000	122,000
Hutchinson	1,500	1,500		
Indianapolis	1,285,000	1,245,000	810,000	602,500
Kans. City	1,798,000	1,960,000	1,152,000	980,000
Milwaukee	605,350	439,000	358,230	361,000
Minn'ap'lis	10,105,000	16,111,200	7,955,000	7,432,800
New Orleans	236,737	26,914	124,266	22,307
Omaha	1,674,529	2,607,000	1,311,200	1,786,400
Philadel.	2,243,113		1,373,810	
Portland	9,824	89,894		
St. Joseph	710,360	674,960	148,680	68,440
Seattle	128,000	136,000		
Superior	528,270	2,374,405	69,240	1,573,114
Toledo	1,430,000	497,700	884,100	212,100
Wichita	8,000	4,000	8,000	4,000

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 28.—The first two cars of new crop soybeans were received here today, consigned to the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, one car coming from Pomeroy and one from Pocahontas. Both cars graded good, showing moisture content of 12.2 and 12.7 per cent.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Thirteen grain-laden ships were steaming toward port today with approximately 3,500,000 bus. cargo; four others carrying 1,405,954 bus. were unloading their cargoes here. Canadian wheat out of Ft. William, Ont., also is being shipped here for the first time this year.—G. E. T.

Sadorus, Ill.—We took in our first soybeans Sept. 26. Excellent quality; 11.5 per cent moisture and clean. Sept. 27 and 28 we received 5 carloads. Night of Sept. 29 we had our first frost, a light one however. About 85 per cent of the corn out of the way of a killing frost.—Richard M. Lovingfoss, mgr., Sadorus Co-op. Elevator Co.

Spokane, Wash.—Marked improvement in the supply of freight cars to move wheat to market has taken place during the last several weeks, and the amount of wheat stored on the ground in northern Idaho and eastern Washington has dropped from 5,000,000 bus. to 1,500,000 bus. as of Sept. 13, as estimated by Peter Stallcop, manager of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.—P. J. P.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 28.—Offerings of soybean meal in the open market are virtually nil. Mills that are still crushing report the bulk of their production is being applied on outstanding contracts, and no new crop meal is being offered for October forward shipment. This condition will prevail until an adequate supply of new crop beans moves into processing plants.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

## Rye Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during August, 1946, compared with August, 1945, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore	24,907	268,829	5,000	99,565
Chicago	216,000	928,000	76,000	829,000
Ft. William	641,232	75,960	93,903	448,649
Ft. Worth	6,400	1,600		
Hutchinson		1,250		
Indianapolis	7,200	30,600	12,600	73,800
Kansas City	51,000	78,000	31,500	45,000
Milwaukee	6,480	27,540	5,130	25,650
Minneapolis	977,500	1,156,800	438,600	480,000
New Orleans		100,500		
Omaha	339,905	1,004,400	295,200	792,150
Philadelphia	19,366	128,322	8,737	88,360
Portland	5,421	2,515		
St. Joseph	6,920	6,920	1,730	5,190
Seattle	1,500	7,500		
Superior	431			
Toledo	9,600	1,500	7,500	

## Barley Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1945, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore	17,599	24,210	78,000	
Chicago	2,481,000	2,638,000	413,000	1,037,000
Ft. William	4,715,059	1,872,763	2,634,748	2,231,858
Ft. Worth	6,400	48,000	1,600	4,800
Hutchinson	2,500	30,000		
Indianapolis	2,000	30,000		22,000
Kansas City	612,800	1,288,000	414,400	1,100,800
Milwaukee	4,838,610	4,993,950	732,600	1,669,160
Minneapolis	14,880,800	13,114,800	6,420,100	7,241,000
Omaha	756,000	1,274,000	518,000	900,000
Philadelphia	2,235	4,299	3,870	9,134
Portland	116,638	260,962		
St. Joseph	49,400	159,600	22,800	70,300
Seattle	72,800	173,600		
Superior	430,793	1,373,417		914,193
Toledo	68,800	63,000	1,500	28,500
Wichita	4,800	1,600	4,800	1,600

## Soybean Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1945, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore		5,962		
Chicago	319,000	179,000	249,000	145,000
Ft. Worth		3,600		
Indianapolis	22,400	27,200	184,000	48,000
Kansas City	115,600	6,800		168,300
Milwaukee		12,800		
Minneapolis	3,400	30,000		
New Orleans		683,185		
Omaha	22,400	6,400	83,200	1,600
St. Joseph	19,250	78,750	1,750	5,250
Toledo	113,900	81,600	126,400	150,400

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 26.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended Sept. 19, expressed in bushels: Receipts—Wheat, except durum, 20,841,526; durum, 782,986; oats, 4,037,517; barley, 4,034,767; rye, 338,585; flaxseed, 540,374. Since Aug. 1 as compared with the like period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, except durum, 81,675,914 (45,738,070); durum, 2,920,895 (820,367); oats, 19,208,439 (19,186,550); barley, 21,760,763 (15,981,095); rye, 2,351,564 (1,071,482); flaxseed, 1,170,473 (466,186).—Herbert Marshall, O. B. E., Dominion Statistician.

Champaign, Ill.—Martin M. Keck, federal grain inspector, reports that carlot inspections of all classes of grain for the year ending Sept. 1 totaled 5,702. This is a drop from last year, amounting to a reduction of 3.9 per cent of the 1944-45 total as listed in September, 1945, or 222 cars. The drop is attributed to the action of the Commodity Credit Corporation removing some of the grain directly to market and the fire at the Gring-McCord elevator at Farmer City. Keck said that the Gring-McCord Co., with a 200,000-bu. plant nearing completion, probably will double the amount of the handling of major grains next year. Record crops of both corn and soybeans are in prospect, Keck said.—P. J. P.

## Flaxseed Production Goal

The Department of Agriculture announced that the acreage goal for next season's crop would be 4,000,000. The goal announced for this year's crop was 4,318,000. Actually, 2,708,000 acres were planted and on July 1 the government indicated 2,465,000 acres for harvest. The announcement was timed to give flaxgrowers in Texas, Arizona, and California an opportunity to know what the rules of the game are to be before their planting season which begins in Texas and Arizona in October and very shortly after in California.

The Department of Agriculture has indicated a goal for Texas acreage of 120,000; for Arizona, 25,000; and for California, 160,000. This compares with this year's planted acreage of 84,000 in Texas; 14,000 in Arizona; and 106,000 in California. In our opinion the government's goal is too low in view of the difficulties in securing any supplies from Argentina. We would urge that the figure be set at 6,000,000 acres. Whether a higher support price than \$4.00 per bushel is needed to achieve such a goal will depend upon the course of wheat prices.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

MILLERS on Sept. 23 filed a petition for the decontrol of flour prices.

## Resolutions Adopted by the National Ass'n

(Continued from page 229)

7—Study of new parity proposals, that such calculations do not result in artificially inflated values and enlarged price support obligations by government.

8—Opposition to the general theory of subsidies.

9—Vigilance in connection with international agreements for the production, control and distribution of grains, and provision for industry participation in such discussions. FINALLY, BE IT

RESOLVED, that this National Association, here in its Fiftieth Anniversary Convention assembled, does unanimously and profoundly disagree with the falsely termed "liberal" doctrine, that this nation must abandon free enterprise, sacrifice individual freedom, and surrender to a paternalistic, or even totalitarian scheme of government, as the only means of protecting human rights and the common man. But in so disagreeing, let us keep clearly in mind this philosophy: "A democracy cannot long exist unless the great body of its citizens be not merely intelligent, but moral." For our part, let us resolve to conduct our business, as well as our human relationships, along these lines.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## ARKANSAS

Paragould, Ark.—J. P. Nash, 79, who formerly was associated with his father, the late J. O. Nash, in the milling business here, died Sept. 10 at Little Rock.—P. J. P.

Little Rock, Ark.—L. B. Forbes, a cottonseed technologist for 35 years, has sold the L. B. Forbes laboratories here to the Woodson-Tennat Laboratories of Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Forbes will retire.—P. J. P.

Harrison, Ark.—Co-operatives in the six counties of Boone, Newton, Searcy, Marion, Carroll and Baxter have made plans to purchase the new feed mill here and manufacture feeds to be distributed in the six counties.—P. J. P.

Dardanelle, Ark.—The Arkansas Valley Feed Mills, Inc., has been incorporated, to deal in, process and dehydrate farm products. Authorized capital stock is \$50,000, with \$20,000 paid in. Incorporators are R. Harold Snyder, W. H. McClure and F. S. Meek, all local residents.

Lake Village, Ark.—The Southern Feed & Milling Co. has been incorporated; authorized capital, \$150,000, \$80,000 paid in. The incorporators are J. P. Hampton of Lake Village; L. D. Whitehead of Phoenixville, Pa.; A. N. Horne of Tulsa, Okla.; M. S. Campbell and O. R. Burden of Cincinnati, O.—P. J. P.

Stuttgart, Ark.—The Producers Rice Mill, at its annual election Sept. 5 elected V. L. Tindall, Roy McCollum and Erle Hammans as directors. The directors in turn named the following officers: Pres., V. L. Tindall; vice-pres., Roy McCollum; sec'y-treas., H. W. Harper; general manager, H. M. Alderson.—P. J. P.

Lake Village, Ark.—The Yellow Bayou Industries, Inc., has been incorporated and will engage in the processing, dehydration and sale of all types of grains and agricultural products. The authorized and paid-in capital is \$60,000. The incorporators are Edward B. Allred and M. Elizabeth West of Lake Village and Lula G. Allred of Monticello.—P. J. P.

West Memphis, Ark.—Arkansas Mills has enlarged its soybean processing plant by erecting a 23 x 54 ft. storage room and adding a fireproof grinding room. New equipment has been installed. Adjoining the plant the Famous Feed Mills of Nashville are installing a mixed feed plant to be ready for operation when the new crop comes in. R. N. Archer is manager of both plants.

Ft. Smith, Ark.—The Ark.-Okla. Co-operative, dealer in grains, feeds, fertilizer and supplies, plans to spend \$20,000 in improving a new site at South Fort Smith, which would increase the value of its properties to \$50,000. The co-operative, which now occupies a two-story stone building at 45 South Fourth street in this city, will move to the new plant in December.—P. J. P.

Stuttgart, Ark.—Clark Smith has been appointed assistant manager, in charge of sales, of the Arkansas Rice Growers Co-operative Ass'n with an office in the association's general office in Stuttgart. H. L. Parks of Stuttgart succeeds him as manager of the Jonesboro division. In addition to having charge of the sales department, Mr. Smith will have charge of the rice elevator built in 1945 with a capacity of 90,000 packages, and the recently installed packing department with a daily output of 200,000 lbs. of one and three pound packages of rice.—P. J. P.

## CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield, Cal.—L. O. Doyle, former owner of the Doye Grain Co., died of a heart attack while enroute home from Santa Barbara Sept. 7. He was for many years an active member of California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Morgan Hill, Cal.—Erickson Bros. will delay construction of their warehouse and grain storage facilities, contemplated to be built on 3.5 acres of ground with spur track purchased in 1941, until building materials and merchandise are more freely available.

Manteca, Cal.—The Manteca Warehouse operated by E. Powers is erecting an 84 ft. high concrete and steel elevator and five concrete grain storage bins 60 ft. high, total capacity of 1,500 tons, construction to be completed early in October. The new installation will permit the unloading of a large truck of bulk grain every five minutes and to unload a freight car of bulk grain in one hour. Also the grain can be removed from the bins and loaded on freight cars in an hour. All the latest type of automatic machinery is being installed which will greatly reduce the man-hours required for this work. All types of custom and commercial grading, cleaning and milling will be done.

Hanford, Cal.—The Hanford Milling Co.'s warehouse, housing the company's office in one corner, burned recently with a loss of about \$75,000. Arson was hinted at when it was revealed that three other milling company fires have occurred since the Hanford Milling Co.'s plant at LeMoore burned July 18, making a total of five milling company fires in three weeks. Considerable damage resulted from fire that burned the Clovis (Cal.) Feed Co. plant, the Taylor Milling Co. plant in Stockton and the Valley Feed & Milling Co. plant in Madera. Two railroad box-cars burned in the local fire, a third box car, loaded with cotton seed was pulled to safety. A portion of the building and its feed and grain contents may be salvaged.

## CANADA

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian Wheat Board, Eastern Division, has advised the Ontario trade that until further notice scratch feeds are exempted from the provisions of sections 9 and 10 of the eastern grain regulations for 1946-47. This means that dealers may sell scratch feeds to producers who have already delivered Ontario winter wheat in 1946-47 without requiring refund of the wheat payment to the extent of Ontario winter wheat contained in the scratch feed so sold.

Winnipeg, Man.—The annual meeting elected Stanley N. Jones as president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for 1946-47. Harley L. Flood and C. Gordon Smith were elected vice-presidents. Members elected to the council include W. J. Dowler, R. R. Emerson, R. A. Purves, J. B. Richardson, S. A. Searle, and Mr. Mathieson, retiring president. The following council members still have one year of their term to serve: C. C. Head, S. D. MacEachern, J. M. Porteous, K. A. Powell, C. L. Simmonds and Herbert Tooley. The com'te of arbitration named includes G. N. Heimbecker, L. Leach, L. A. McCorquodale, R. A. Purves, B. H. Roberts, H. L. Saunders and F. L. Tucker. The com'te on appeals elected includes W. R. Bawlf, W. J. Dowler, Henry Gauer, C. E. Hayles, W. A. Murphy, E. S. Parker and C. L. Simmonds.

Winnipeg, Man.—Cecil Lamont was re-elected president of the Northwest Line Elvtr. Ass'n at its annual meeting held here Aug. 27. J. G. Fraser is vice-pres. and general manager; James Seaton, assistant sec'y, and Dr. F. J. Greaney, director of Line Elevators Farm Service. The association is comprised of owners of 3,400 country and terminal elevators operating in western Canada. They have a combined storage capacity of 274,000,000 bus. Directors elected were: G. F. Copeland, W. J. Dowler, R. R. Emerson, Mr. Fraser, J. M. Gilchrist, W. A. Hastings, C. E. Hayles, C. C. Head, Charles Krott, Mr. Lamont, S. D. MacEachern, William McG. Rait, A. C. Reid, and V. W. Tyron.

## COLORADO

Fort Collins, Colo.—Lloyd N. Case, executive sec'y of the Colorado Grain, Milling & Feed Dealers Ass'n, has been appointed sec'y of the Colorado Woolgrowers Ass'n. Mr. Case has appointed Bernard E. Barker office manager and Eileen Runner, stenographer, to assist him.

## ILLINOIS

Findlay, Ill.—O. W. Livergood & Co. have painted their local elevators.

Sheldon, Ill.—The Norris Grain Co. has installed a new 40 ft. deck scale at its elevator.

Macomb, Ill.—Lowell Hoit & Co. have moved their grain commission offices to new quarters in the Illinois Theatre Bldg.

Bethany, Ill.—Allen Kellogg of Tuscola is manager of the Kellogg & Sons Produce Co., which purchased the Phillips Produce Co. recently.

Champaign, Ill.—The Champaign County Grain Ass'n will hold its annual meeting Sept. 27. Patronage dividends will be paid and three directors elected.

Clifton, Ill.—The Clifton Grain Co. is installing new belts and cups at its elevator and making other improvements that will double the grain handling capacity of the plant.

Alworth (Winnebago p. o.), Ill.—We have installed a new oat huller and added building to hold the hulls. We now are installing a 40-ft. Fairbanks truck scale.—L. N. Bowman.

Farmer City, Ill.—The new elevator of Gring & McCord is near completion. It is as completely fireproof as possible to build and will be equipped with latest type drying and handling equipment.

Harristown, Ill.—Homer C. Lyman has purchased the one-fourth interest owned by the late John F. Beall in the Beall Grain Co., giving Mr. Lyman complete ownership of the business.—P. J. P.

Bunker Hill, Ill.—Floyd Howard, Jr., of Carrollton, is new manager of the Co-op. Elevator, succeeding E. L. Wade who resigned to accept a position as manager of a Sunshine Feed Store in Taylorville.

Cairo, Ill.—Fire of unknown origin damaged the grinding plant of the Cairo Meal & Cake Co. Sept. 10, the loss placed at \$20,000, including machinery, building and materials. A. T. Madra, manager and one of the owners of the plant, said he hoped to have the mill back in operation within 45 days and in time to handle a large portion of this season's cotton seed crop.—P. J. P.



Bryce (Milford p. o.), Ill.—Ben Williams recently resigned as manager of the Bryce Farmers Grain Co., effective Oct. 1, and will spend the winter in the south with Mrs. Williams. Max Williams will succeed him as manager of the elevator.

Decatur, Ill.—The mills of the soybean division of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., which were shut down Aug. 26 for annual maintenance repair and clean-up work, resumed operations Sept. 3. The corn plant resumed operations several days later.—P. J. P.

Peoria, Ill.—The Illinois Country Grain & Feed Institute will conduct its next veterans' training class Nov. 19, 20 and 21, at the Pere Marquette Hotel. Trainees who expect to stay in Peoria during this three day school should make hotel reservations as early as possible.

Normal, Ill.—Quaker Oats Co. is contemplating construction of a blending and mixing mill here on 43 acres in northeast Normal on which the firm has taken an option. Purchase of the land depended on whether zoning rules would be changed, declaring the district an industrial zone.

Rock Creek (Ursa p. o.), Ill.—The Soy Bean Products Co. of Quincy, Ill., has purchased the local elevator from W. E. Markwood for \$10,000. Irving Rossen, manager of the Soy Bean Products Co., had leased the plant for the past three years. The elevator, consisting of six concrete tanks, will be used for receiving and storing soybeans.—P. J. P.

Paris, Ill.—Rotarians and Kiwanians, at a recent joint meeting, aligned themselves with other Paris groups in pledging every assistance to the Illinois Cereal Mills in the task of resuming operations after the fire that destroyed the company's plant Sept. 10. S. H. Werner, president of the company, announced the plant will be rebuilt as soon as possible.

Cadwell, Ill.—The Moultrie Grain Ass'n is building a 16 x 38 ft. addition to its elevator, which will accommodate another leg, a larger cleaner, and place the sheller in a better location. An overhead air lift also will be installed. The new addition will increase storage capacity to 75,000 bus., F. H. Boyd, manager, announced. Geo. R. Saathoff has been awarded the contract.

Kankakee, Ill.—The Carter Grain & Feed Elevators are installing a new drier, to be ready to handle the new crop of corn. A 20 x 40 ft. warehouse is being built for feed storage. Cars can be set in at the same time at both warehouses now, which will save time in switching. Contracts will be let in the spring for an additional 100,000-bu.

Pontiac, Ill.—The annual meeting of the Pontiac Farmers Grain Co. was held at Owego Community Hall Sept. 26 with a large number of stockholders and patrons present. The company had a very successful year and the stockholders received a dividend check of 7 per cent and the patrons received checks of one cent per bushel on all grain delivered. After the business meeting and distribution of checks a number of door prizes were given to the children, nylon hose for the ladies and merchandise certificates to the men. This was followed by motion pictures furnished by the Farm Bureau. Refreshments were served consisting of doughnuts, coffee, ice cream and cake.

Springfield, Ill.—October 6-12 will be observed thruout Illinois as Fire Prevention Week. The fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, showed an alarming upsurge in fire loss in Illinois. The number of fires reported in the state was 15,935, an increase of 1,760 or more than 12 per cent from the previous year. The property loss outside Chicago was \$15,945,419, an increase of \$4,425,336 or more than 38 per cent. Deaths from fire were 377, an increase of 136. This trend must be reversed. Almost every fire is the result of someone's carelessness. We must strive to develop in individuals a deep sense of personal responsibility to prevent fires—to be careful at all times with things which cause fire.—Dwight H. Green, Governor.

Downs, Ill.—Harry Brennemann, who for the past 20 years has been manager and bookkeeper for the Minier Co-op. Grain Co., has resigned, effective Sept. 1. No successor has been named as yet. A comprehensive modernizing and repairing program on the company's concrete elevator has just been completed.

Decatur, Ill.—The A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. is again enlarging and modernizing its Elevator A: A new head house is being built, new drive, belts and cups are being installed and the legs of the receiving elevator have been reversed. The receiving capacity is being increased about three times what it has been. New spouting has been installed from both receiving and transfer elevators to bins 1, 2, and 3, tripper belt, surge bin and cleaners. The company also has started construction work on a building to house the plant for the manufacturing of vegetable protein derivatives, chief of which probably will be monosodium glutamate, a meat-flavor salt. The estimated completed costs of the two units is around \$1,250,000. The pilot plant probably will be completed in about a year but the engineers are figuring on 18 months for the completion of the other building.

#### CHICAGO NOTES

Richard Raleigh, 78, retired weighmaster for the Norris Grain Co., died recently.

Thos. Hurley, 66, for 34 years employed in the office of the Board of Trade Weighing Department, died Sept. 20.

The Chicago Board of Trade has voted to open trading in May, 1947, corn and oat futures, effective Sept. 23, 1946. Ralph Kempner of Chicago has been elected to membership in the exchange.

The Chicago Board of Trade has issued its annual report. The book, bound as all previous report volumes published by the exchange, is a compilation of useful and informative data, descriptive of the board and its many divisions and work. Statistics were compiled by Lyman C. West.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade, at their regular weekly meeting Oct. 1, announced that, effective at the market opening the morning of Oct. 2 the initial margin requirement on corn futures would be reduced from 30c per bushel to 20c per bushel.—F. C. Bisson, Director of Public Relations.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Feed Club will be held at the Morrison Hotel Oct. 18. J. G. Nellis, Nellis Feed Co., president of the club, appointed the following auditing com'te: E. O. Paschke, Leo Knapp, and Emory Kovach. The nominating com'te includes Walter N. Jones, W. Le Blanc, and A. A. Glatz.

#### INDIANA

North Manchester, Ind.—O. Badertscher is installing a larger hammer mill in the Big Four elevator.—A. E. L.

Nappanee, Ind.—The Syler & Syler elevator is being repainted in aluminum, making a very attractive appearance.—A. E. L.

Hamlet, Ind.—The Starke County Farm Bureau is installing a new Hess Grain Drier, replacing a smaller one at its plant.—A. E. L.

Liberty Mills, Ind.—Glen Keaffaber purchased the interest of Russell Dailey and is now the sole owner of Liberty Elvtr. Co.—A. E. L.

North Liberty, Ind.—D. W. Crutchfield has installed at his elevator a new Sidner car-loader blower, a cracker and grader and direct drive on elevator leg.—A. E. L.

Winchester, Ind.—Eastern Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n has been organized by a group of grain and feed dealers in territory adjacent to Winchester, with M. A. Thomas of the South Side Elevator at Union City named as president for the coming year. Future meetings will be held every other month according to tentative plans.

Kimmel, Ind.—The Stiefel Grain Co.'s elevator has been sold to Royal D. Clapp, Eugene Kraus and Fred Sell. New firm name will be Kimmel Elvtr. Co., Inc.—A. E. L.

Marion, Ind.—Miss Peggy Perdiue, former sec'y of the American Millers Ass'n, died at her home here Sept. 2. She resigned that position about a year ago to devote her full time to her profession as an attorney.

Mount Comfort, Ind.—Wm. G. Reynolds, who has been a manager with G. A. Pritchard & Sons at Mount Comfort and Oaklandon for the past 26 years, was killed instantly on Sept. 2 while on his vacation at DePere, Wis.

Tiosa (Rochester p. o.), Ind.—Joe Bidwell, Akron, owner of the Tiosa Elvtr. & Feed Mill, has opened the elevator for business. The plant has been improved extensively and new machinery has been installed. Pat Overmyer of Richland Center is manager.

Shelburn, Ind.—Sullivan County Farm Bureau Co-operative has purchased land here on which it will build a grain elevator, Lynn Thomas of the Farm Bureau announced. Construction will begin as soon as materials are available. Site of the new structure will be that of the old Martin Lumber Yard that burned about 10 years ago.

Corunna, Ind.—Geo. Anstett and Edgar Lowe, both of Angola, have purchased the feed mill, coal yard and elevator here from the Bard Bros. Mr. Lowe will be active manager of the plant, taking over his new duties Sept. 3. He has been employed at the Angola plant of the Farm Bureau for the past 9 years and is thoroughly experienced in the business. The business will be operated as the Corunna Feed Mill.

Martinsville, Ind.—The elevator of the Branch Grain & Seed Co. was destroyed by fire Sept. 9, the loss estimated at about \$50,000. The company is owned by Frank O. Branch and his son, M. E. Branch, and Mrs. E. F. Branch, widow of former Governor Branch. The company was established in 1845 and the elevator that burned was built in 1913 after fire destroyed the company's original building. A new truck and the company records were saved.

Cannelton, Ind.—The Perry County Mill & Elvtr. Co., a corporation, is being made ready for operation at Taylor and Front Sts. Members of the firm are Clarence Dutschke, Cannelton, and Leonard Rickett of Wadesville. Dutschke formerly was in business with his father, H. A. Dutschke, and his brother, Thomas Dutschke, in the flour mill at the same location. The Dutschke mill has been closed for three years. The new mill will store soybeans and will manufacture flour and meal mash. Capacity will be 120 bbls. of flour and 50 bbls. of corn meal a day.—W. B. C.

#### IOWA

Estherville, Ia.—The Golden Sun Milling Co.'s office and store are being remodeled.

Hamburg, Ia.—The Reid Grain Co. is raising its popcorn storage bin four feet off the ground.

Colfax, Ia.—Melvin Guy is constructing a building on his lots to house the Colfax Mill & Feed Co.

Shannon City, Ia.—Donald Kinne of Barnard, Mo., has purchased a feed mill here and has taken charge.—P. J. P.

What Cheer, Ia.—The Wiley Milling Co. is repairing and remodeling its building. A basement is being built under the structure.

Malcom, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator was broken into recently, the dial knocked off the safe, but the intruders were unable to open it.

Montezuma, Ia.—The Wehrle & Klinzman elevator was entered by thieves recently who broke open the money drawer but found no money.

Lamont, Ia.—W. I. Sidwell of Manchester has taken over the local elevator and is putting it in working condition. He will buy and sell grain of all kinds.



Danville, Ia.—The 30,000-bu. grain elevator just east of Danville recently was completed by the Des Moines County Farm Service Co. It is managed by Irvy Deckendorff.

Wellsburg, Ia.—The Snittjer Grain Co.'s elevator is nearing completion. Thirty men are working on the structure in two shifts of 10 hrs. each. Tillotson Const. Co. has the contract.

Manson, Ia.—The local elevator purchased by the Weston Grain Co., Inc., recently incorporated, is undergoing an extensive remodeling program, Harold J. Zook, manager, reported.

Ottumwa, Ia.—The Feed Institute of Iowa will hold a meeting here on Oct. 7 and at Muscatine on Oct. 8. These meetings complete a series of state-wide meetings that were held during recent weeks.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Feeders, Inc., has been incorporated here with a capital of \$10,000 and with J. J. Shepard of Cedar Rapids as president and vice-pres., and G. W. Lawrence as sec'y and treasurer.—P. J. P.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Cargill, Inc., has sold its local expeller plant. Elmer Engberg, formerly manager of the plant, will work with Dart Smith, manager of Cargill's local grain office, in the procurement of soybeans.

Wesley, Ia.—The Kunz Grain Co. has been dissolved after 40 years, the local elevator being sold to the Farmers Co-op. Society. The remaining elevators were sold to a group headed by Fred A. Diekmann as pres. and sec'y.

Des Moines, Ia.—Sam Stamborg, 50, employed at the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa grain elevator, was riding an endless chain elevator when the chain broke and he fell three stories, fracturing his right ankle.

LeGrand, Ia.—The LeGrande Elevtr. Co.'s lumber yard was damaged badly by fire Sept. 23, the loss estimated at about \$10,000. The office was new. There was a light stock of lumber in the yards. Carl Tow is owner of the elevator.

Fairfield, Ia.—The Hayes Grain & Feed Co.'s plant has been remodeled and enlarged. Additions have been made to the main building, loading docks have been built and new machinery has been installed. Zerle Myers is manager of the plant.

Weston (Manson p. o.), Ia.—The Weston Grain Co. has been incorporated; capitalized at \$100,000; E. E. Swartzendruber, pres.; Harold L. Swartzendruber and Harold Zook, vice-presidents; R. G. Swartzendruber, sec'y-treasurer, all from Manson.

Centerville, Ia.—Vincent J. Kearney, formerly a member of the Pillsbury Mills, Inc.'s headquarters staff at Clinton, has been promoted to office of branch manager of the company's local feed and soybean division. Matt Amey, Jr., present branch manager, is being transferred to Lima, O.

Imogene, Ia.—Hart, Bartlett & Sturtevant Grain Co. is razing its grain office and will replace it with a brick building. A new scale with 34 ft. long deck is being installed. Tom Connors, operating the Connors Elevator, has leased the building. A new elevator will be built as soon as materials are available.

Boone, Ia.—Earl Baron, owner of the Boone Valley Hatchery, has purchased the property that formerly housed the Central Tractor Wrecking Co. and will operate in connection with the hatchery, the Boone Valley Feed Mill for grinding and mixing poultry feeds under the Boone Valley brand. Ted Schnoor will be manager of the new plant.

Redfield, Ia.—Iowa Soya Co. is rushing to completion construction of its \$350,000 storage elevator of 1,000,000 bus. storage capacity. The concrete tanks are 125 ft. high and 24 ft. in diameter. The firm processes soy bean oil and meal at the rate of 5,000 bus. a day. Former Congressman Robt. K. Goodwin is head of the firm; Ray Murray is manager of the purchasing department.

Ankeny, Ia.—The Farmers Supply Co. has completed construction of a feed plant on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad tracks between Main and Walnut Sts., and will be equipped to manufacture livestock and poultry feeds and do custom grinding and mixing. A full line of feeds, seeds, fertilizers and allied items will be handled. The company will be operated by E. L. Dutcher.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—A. V. Tischer has established official grain inspection service in this area with headquarters in rooms 424-425 Carver Bldg. He will continue to represent manufacturers of machinery and supplies for feed mixing plants, flour mills and grain elevators and announces that, for the convenience of the trade, will carry a stock of grain testing equipment, parts and accessories.

Keokuk, Ia.—J. V. Strouts has been promoted to general manager of General Mills' special commodities plant, and will take over his new duties Oct. 1. Mr. Strouts is former superintendent of the plant's vitamin department and succeeds E. R. Bundl, who is resigning to accept a position as associate scientist at the University of Minnesota. He has been with the division since its inception in 1937.—P. J. P.

Washington, Ia.—Cargill, Inc., has announced purchase of a local solvent process soybean plant, operation of which it took over Sept. 17, with Hugo Lensch in charge as manager. William Mackey, former superintendent at the Cargill, Inc.'s expeller plant at Cedar Rapids, Ia., will become superintendent at the solvent plant, where all Cargill's soybean and mixed feed operations in the Cedar Rapids area will be concentrated.

Des Moines, Ia.—Don Jorgensen, retiring sec'y-treasurer of the Des Moines Feed Club, was named president of the organization at the recent annual election; Gene Gourley was elected sec'y and treasurer; Don Stewart was named vice-president. The organization discussed the new bill that has passed both houses of Congress and is designed to broaden the market for agricultural products through a nationwide research plan. It was pointed out that the feed industry would profit through the bill through the promotion of poultry and live stock production. A com'te was appointed by Jorgensen to get all information possible on the new bill and report back at a subsequent session of the club.—P. J. P.

Downey, Ia.—The Wilder Grain Co.'s elevator was damaged by fire recently that started from an overheated motor near the top of the structure. Workmen were shipping grain when the blaze started. West Liberty and West Branch firemen quickly responded to calls and succeeded in saving the major portion of the building. Eight thousand bushels of corn, bean, oats and other grain stored in the structure, were damaged by water.

## KANSAS

Morrill, Kan.—The Hart Grain Co. is operating an elevator here, a new industry for Morrill.—G. M. H.

Cunningham, Kan.—Thieves who entered the Bowersock Mills & Power Co.'s elevator recently left empty handed.

Marion, Kan.—The W. J. Small Co. recently installed a second drying and grinding unit in its alfalfa dehydrating plant.

Varner, Kan.—The Collingwood Grain Co.'s elevator was entered by thieves recently who found only 75c in cash for their trouble.

Stockton, Kan.—O. C. Finch sold his elevator to Russell Bouchee who took immediate charge of the business. Mr. Finch retained the lumber business.

Turon, Kan.—The Midwest Grain Co.'s elevator was entered by burglars recently who escaped with \$575 in checks and currency.—G. M. H.

Girard, Kan.—Owen Doty, 84, for many years a grain buyer for the old Hemer Morrow Milling Co., died Sept. 8 in the Girard hospital.—G. M. H.

Sylvia, Kan.—Keith Lang, who is employed at the Co-operative Elevator, was married recently to Joyce Maxine Dale of Stafford, Kan.—G. M. H.

Wichita, Kan.—An estimated \$600 in cash and checks was taken from a safe at the Casterline & Wallington Feed Co. here Sept. 16 by thieves who used a crowbar to break open the safe.—E. W. F.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Emil Gall, 69, president of the Farmers Co-operative Commission Co. of Hutchinson, Wichita and Dodge City, and widely known farmer and grain man, died Sept. 9 at Murray Memorial hospital in Dodge City after a long illness.—G. M. H.



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Winfield, Kan.—The H. E. Clark Alfalfa Mills, Inc., has been incorporated and will start business with \$25,000 of an authorized capital of \$40,000. Harry O. Janicke has been named resident agent.—P. J. P.

Buhler, Kan.—David D. Hiebert, pioneer resident of this community who had been associated with the Buhler Milling Co., died in a Hutchinson hospital Sept. 15, after a three months' illness.—G. M. H.

Manhattan, Kan.—The Eureka Lake Alfalfa Milling Co. has been incorporated, with Harry I. Cissna as resident agent. The company will start business with \$10,000 of an authorized capital of \$75,000.—P. J. P.

Atchison, Kan.—Walter A. Moore will succeed Jack C. Cummings as manager of the local plant of Pillsbury Mills. He has been with the firm since 1929. Mr. Cummings has been transferred to Minneapolis.—P. J. P.

Girard, Kan.—Owen Doty, 84, a grain buyer for the old Hemer Morrow Milling Co., died Sept. 8, after a short illness. Mr. Doty joined the milling company in 1909 and was an active buyer until he retired several years ago.

Wellington, Kan.—Tom Ross recently resigned as postmaster of Sterling, Kan., to accept a position with the Ross-Zimmerman milling interests. He will be connected with the Hunter Milling Co. and will move his family here.

Inman, Kan.—John F. Enns, 68, president of the Enns Milling Co., died Sept. 18 in Grace Hospital, Hutchinson. He had been ill 21 days. Mr. Enns, born in South Russia, came to Inman as a small boy. He had been in the milling business for 50 years.—G. M. H.

Macksville, Kan.—B. A. Holland, of Macksville, for many years local manager of the Kansas Milling Co., died Sept. 9 at the St. Rose hospital in Great Bend. He had been seriously ill less than a week but had resigned his position last spring owing to declining health.—G. M. H.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Hutchinson office of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology will start its new Southwestern corn borer project soon. H. H. Walkden, entomologist, stated plans for the investigation have been made. One or two men will be sent here to aid in the research.—G. M. H.

Ness City, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. will rebuild its elevator that burned Aug. 3. Work will start on the structure Oct. 1 and it is planned to have it completed by the first of the year. The new structure will be of increased storage capacity and height, Mgr. Strobel stated.—G. M. H.

Coffeyville, Kan.—The Westside Mill was purchased recently by Marvin O. Castle, vocational agricultural instructor at the local trade school, and Leonard Rees, manager of the Sears farm store here. They have assumed ownership. C. A. Dial, recent owner, operated the mill for sixteen years.—G. M. H.

Morganville, Kan.—The tile grain storage tank at the Gordon Mark Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, collapsed Sept. 10, spilling about 8,000 bus. of wheat. The cave-in blocked the driveway to the truck dump and jammed the elevator leg. In order to clear the elevator so that operations could continue, work was started immediately to retrieve as much of the wheat as possible. Workmen at the elevator in Clay Center, Kan., came and local residents responded well to the crisis, sending trucks to haul the wheat and in digging out.—G. M. H.

McPherson, Kan.—Farm bureau women of McPherson County recently collected, washed and packed 200 lbs. of feed sacks gathered from all over the county and sent them to Nordland Province in northern Norway, where the scorched earth policy of the retreating Nazis left the people destitute for clothing materials.—G. M. H.

Sedgwick, Kan.—The first post-war State Sorghum Show, together with the annual Fall Festival, will be held here, Oct. 4 and 5. Several hundreds of dollars in cash prizes plus awards and ribbons will be awarded for the exhibits in forage and grain sorghums, legumes, small grain, horticulture, garden products, canned goods and baking.—G. M. H.

Galva, Kan.—The A. L. Flook Grain Co. elevator was broken into recently, the cash register smashed and about \$70 in cash taken. A small piece was cut from the front door and the inside night lock was opened. The Unruh Feed Mill located on U. S. 50N just south of Galva also was entered, the cash register pried open, and about \$5 in cash stolen.—G. M. H.

Little River, Kan.—William L. Burke, owner of the Burke Grain Co., twice Democratic nominee for governor of the State of Kansas, will serve as state chairman of the Woodring-for-Governor clubs. Mr. Burke, who has been ill, will direct the activities of the organization from his home until such time as his health permits him to go to Topeka state headquarters.—P. J. P.

Galva, Kan.—The A. L. Flook Grain Co.'s mill and elevator establishment here was saved from destruction by fire recently by a bucket brigade formed by farmers after an alarm had been spread over the neighborhood. Fire was discovered on the roof of the building shortly before 6 a. m. A call for help was sent to the Topeka fire department but before firemen arrived the bucket brigade had put out the blaze. The only damage was a hole about 10 ft. square that was burned in the roof.—G. M. H.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Grain grading schools will be held as follows: Parsons, Oct. 1; Iola, Oct. 2; Topeka, Oct. 3; Atchinson, Oct. 4. The sessions begin at 9:45 a. m. and continue thru the day until 3:30 p. m. Chief Inspector A. P. Emrie of Kansas State Grain & Inspection & Weighing Dept., W. B. Combs and Martin Schuler, Market Specialists with the U.S.D.A., will take part in the program. The schools are sponsored by the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, Kansas Extension Service of the College, and Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.—O. E. Case, sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Coffeyville, Kan.—Arthur Banzet of South Coffeyville, Okla., was arrested recently in connection with the theft of 300 bus. of oats from the granary of Ralph Long, three and one-half miles northeast of Sherman City. The grain was sold to the Gordon Grain Co. by a man giving the name of Kenneth Chastaine, but from description now believed to be Long's nephew, who was given a check for \$234 for the oats. The seller requested the grain company to call at the Long farm for the oats and was referred to Banzet, a grain hauler, because the firm's trucks were busy. Banzet delivered the grain to the elevator at 1:30 a.m. and was paid \$18 for the hauling. He claims he did not know the grain was stolen. Search is being made for the nephew, believed to be enroute to California.—G. M. H.

Garden City, Kan.—The Garden City Co-op. Equity Exchange has received a C.P.A. permit to build its \$175,000 elevator, E. A. Anderson, general manager, announced. The contract for the 500,000-bu. elevator was awarded last January, but a start on the concrete structure was delayed awaiting the permit. Plans call for 20 connecting storage tanks 110 ft. high and 18 ft. in diameter. The head house will give the top point of the elevator a height of from 140 to 150 ft.—G. M. H.

Noria, Kan.—Two fires within three days broke out at the Noria alfalfa dehydrating plant destroying about 68 sacks of dehydrated feed in a box car on the Santa Fe spur, and later destroying the sacking shed. Quick work on the part of George Taylor, manager, saved the machinery in the shed from damage. The fire was extinguished by the combined efforts of a water pump at the plant and the Lawrence fire department. Taylor said he checked newly milled feed at midnight and it was cold. The fire broke out later in some feed that had been sacked for some time. The second fire was more mysterious in origin than the first. Taylor, who lives in a trailer house at the dehydrating plant, checked the plant and the feed between 9 and 9:30 p. m. Around 10:30, he said, he noticed a light shining through the trailer window. On investigating, he found the outside of the shed in flames. By playing water from the water pump on the machinery, he kept the damage at a minimum, although the shed was destroyed. Taylor said he believed gasoline had been thrown on the shed and then ignited.—G. M. H.

## KENTUCKY

Uniontown, Ky.—The Wabash Elvtr. Co., Inc.'s plant was destroyed by fire Sept. 17.

## LOUISIANA

Eunice, La.—The new 27-bin drier of the River Brand Rice Mill was destroyed by fire Sept. 8 and thousands of barrels of newly harvested rice were burned. The drier had been in operation only a week and was running on a full schedule on its third day when the fire broke out. The sprinkler system had not yet been installed. Insurance covered the loss. The destruction of the drier will force diversion of the Eunice's area rice to Crowley and Elton driers.—P. J. P.

## MARYLAND

Easton, Md.—The Southern States Easton Farmers Co-operative has purchased the business property of R. R. Spring and will continue purchasing grain.—P. J. P.

## MICHIGAN

Cambria, Mich.—Mr. and Mrs. Earl Lutz of Midland have purchased the feed mill, store and milk route of Mr. and Mrs. George Henderson, taking immediate possession.

## MINNESOTA

Atwater, Minn.—Joe Buer has sold his flour and feed business to Harold Arnold and Melvin Berg, who will take possession Oct. 1.

Maynard, Minn.—The Farmer Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was struck by lightning recently, causing a small damage to machinery and building.

Bellingham, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. was damaged badly in the rain and wind storm of Sept. 12, the loss estimated at \$10,000.

Milan, Minn.—Glenn Diggins of Hazel Run has bought the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator from W. H. Ryan, and will take possession Oct. 1.

Humboldt, Minn.—The Farmers Mutual Elvtr. Co. has been given a CPA permit to rebuild its elevator destroyed by fire Aug. 14. The new structure is a \$40,250 project.—A. M. M.

# KEN CLARK GRAIN CO.

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## CONSIGNMENTS

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Rochester, Minn.—Raymond J. Keane recently resigned as county chairman of the AAA and ACA to accept a position with the Farmers Feed & Supply Co.

St. James, Minn.—The Hubbard & Palmer Co. is building a 40x60 ft. warehouse and overhauling and remodeling its feed grinding and seed departments. T. E. Ibberson has the contract.

Buffalo, Minn.—Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. will build an elevator in Soo Town. The lower 15 ft. of the structure will be of concrete or tile, the superstructure will be covered with corrugated aluminum.

Morris, Minn.—The 90-ft. elevator owned by the Morris Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n is being moved to the association's site between 4th and 5th streets, where a foundation has been made for it adjoining the present Co-op. elevator.

Dunnell, Minn.—M. E. Carnahan, Superior, Ia., who severed his connections with the Superior Co.'s Co-operative Elevator on Aug. 1, after 14 years of successful operation, has accepted the management of the Dunnell Farmers Co-operative Elevator.

Goodhue, Minn.—The Goodhue Elvtr. & Mercantile Ass'n has completed an addition to its plant, the new structure to be 44 ft. high and 24 x 32 ft. in size. Modern grinding machinery has been installed, offering an all-purpose grinding service to the community.

New Ulm, Minn.—Chas. T. Silverson, vice-pres. in charge of the grain department for the Eagle Roller Mills Co., has sold his interest in the company. He stated his mother's interest in the firm also has been purchased by the company. The firm was founded by his father, the late Chas. Silverman, in 1894.

Cokato, Minn.—Production of commercial feeds was suspended Aug. 7 at the Cokato Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant, and operations are now confined to grinding feed for local farm trade. The box car shortage and the necessity of installing a new hammer mill and other equipment were the reasons given for the temporary shut down.

Goodridge, Minn.—The Math Barzen Co.'s elevator collapsed recently, spilling 8,000 bus. of flax seed and many thousands of bushels of grain on the ground. Crews of men worked in rain for many hours attempting to salvage as much as possible of the grain. Preceding the collapse Al Lechelt, manager, warned by cracking timber, attempted to remove the grain, but had taken out only one truck load when the building fell apart, taking with it the attached seed shed.—A. M. M.

#### DULUTH LETTER

Lyle Pattison, Minneapolis, with the Kellogg Commission Co., arrived here recently to help out the Duluth office of the firm in handling the rush of new crop grain.—F. G. C.

R. S. Owens, local assistant manager of the Occident Terminal Division of the Russell Miller Milling Co. since 1929, has been transferred to Minneapolis. Mr. Owens was a director in the Duluth Board of Trade, his term expiring in January, 1947.—F. G. C.

Duluth Board of Trade membership standing in the name of Volney Robb, has been posted for transfer to Richard W. Sims, also of Duluth. S. B. Drystad, of Farmers Grain & Elvtr. Co., Finley, N. D., was recently elected a member of the Trade.—F. G. C.

#### MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Chris Miller, feed salesman of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, was elected president of the Northwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n for the ensuing year at the first fall meeting of members here Sept. 16. New vice-presidents are: Fred Seed, Cargill, Inc., Ron Edstrom, Northrup, King & Co., and Clifford Weberg, Minneapolis office of Ralston Purina. Wayne Fish of Wayne Fish & Co., was re-elected sec'y. Walter Berger, president of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Chicago, was the principal speaker at the meeting. He described the rapidly changing feed supply-demand picture.

Guy Saunders, Minneapolis manager for Bache & Co., died Sept. 10 at St. Andrews hospital, following a two weeks' illness. He was a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Jack C. Cummings, formerly manager of the Pillsbury Mills plant at Atchison, Kan., has been appointed manager of the company's local plant.—P. J. P.

E. H. Merick, vice-pres. and member of the board of directors of Pillsbury Mills, Inc., has retired from office and will be succeeded by Alan Moore as vice-pres. He will continue on the board of directors.—A. M. M.

Beginning Monday, Sept. 30, the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce will discontinue summer trading hours and revert to the regular schedule of 9:30 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. on the first five days of the week and 9:30 to 12:00 noon on Saturdays.

David H. McVey has been elected assistant sec'y and ass't treas. of General Mills, Inc. He has been associated with General Mills and its predecessor company, Washburn Crosby, for 17 years, serving as manager of tax matters for the past five years.—P. J. P.

The nominating com'tee of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce bestowed on Harold H. Tarse, exchange president, its highest honor when it ignored the one-term precedent, 39-year-old tradition of the exchange, and placed his name in nomination for a second consecutive term. The renomination reflects, as always, the sentiment of the membership. All other officers and members of the boards were renominated on the ballots which will go out for an election to be held Oct. 3. They include J. T. Culhane, 1st vice-pres.; R. C. Woodworth, F. H. Higgins, Percy B. Hicks and Howard I. McMillan, directors; D. E. Fraser and C. H. McCarthy, members of the board of arbitration, and E. L. Doherty and M. W. Smith, members of the board of appeals.

## MISSOURI

Blue Springs, Mo.—The Target Popcorn Co. has begun operations at its new plant here and is packing popcorn to be sent to all parts of the United States. The company recently purchased the Blue Springs Mill and remodeled the third floor for its popcorn packing department. The remainder of the mill will continue to be operated for feed and mill products.—P. J. P.



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Braymer, Mo.—The McKelvie Grain Co. has installed two new steel bins of 1,400 bus. capacity that were ordered eight months ago.—P. J. P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Elmer M. Martin, formerly connected with the St. Joseph Grain Exchange, died recently at his home in Arlington, Ore. The body was taken to Sioux City, Ia., for services and burial.—P. J. P.

Palmyra, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Exchange Co. has awarded contract to Edgar Triplett to build three circular concrete grain storage bins, 45 ft. high with 16 ft. diameter, of 20,000 bus. capacity. The bins will be equipped with conveyors to facilitate loading and unloading.

St. Louis, Mo.—August A. Busch, Jr., former first vice pres. of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., has been elected to the presidency of the company to fill the vacancy created by the recent death of his brother, Adolphus Busch, III, 55, who died suddenly Aug. 29 of a cerebral hemorrhage in his thirteenth year as president.

Jackson, Mo.—Will Wolters, veteran employee of the Cape County Milling Co., was critically injured Sept. 9 when a scaffold he was working on at the plant broke and he fell 10 ft., striking his head on a metal covered floor. A grain door fell and struck him in the back. At Southeast Missouri Hospital at Cape Girardeau, where he was taken, it was stated he had sustained a broken vertebra and severe cuts and bruises.—P. J. P.

#### KANSAS CITY LETTER

Lloyd O. Selders has been elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade.

Luis A. Arcentales, 49, died Sept. 12 of a heart attack. Since 1937 Mr. Arcentales had operated the L. A. Arcentales Co., with offices here and in New York, exporting wheat to South America. He formerly was employed by the Midland Flour Milling Co.—G. M. H.

Kansas City, Kan.—The strike at the Nutrena Feed Mills, Inc., plant at 44 South Ewing St., ended Sept. 16 when workers returned to their jobs following settlement Sept. 14 of the strike which began Aug. 23 when negotiations for a new wage contract were broken off. Agreement on a new contract providing a reported wage increase was reached at a joint conference of company officials and representatives of the 100 plant workers, members of the A. F. L. Grain Processors union, local 1885.—G. M. H.



Jack Martin, who has been active in the grain trade here for 25 years, now is associated with the Lathrop Grain Corp., where he is in charge of coarse grains.

## MONTANA

Grassrange, Mont.—A. H. Kuhry has been named manager of the local Montana Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Willow Creek, Mont.—The Kellogg Commission Co. of Minneapolis has purchased the local elevator from R. E. Davis. James McLees of Three Forks has been named manager.

## NEBRASKA

Darr, Neb.—Fire destroyed the warehouse of the Cozad Products Co. Four carloads of alfalfa meal were saved.—G. M. H.

Lincoln, Neb.—A motor at the Gooch Milling & Elvtr. Co. plant recently became overheated and fumes given off caused a fire alarm to be sounded. Fortunately there was no blaze.

Blue Hill, Neb.—Robert Cole, manager of the Farmers Grain & Stock Co. elevator, who recently underwent a major operation, is recovering and has resumed his duties at the elevator.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Nebraska Farm Bureau Federation will build a \$6,000 warehouse at 1200 North Fourteenth St. The new structure will be used to store seed and feed corn of its members now stored in public warehouses.—P. J. P.

Mitchell, Neb.—Herb Lewandowski, employed at the Mitchell Elevator operated by C. E. Scriven, severely injured one of his hands recently when it was caught in the barley roller. He was taken to St. Marys Hospital in Scottsbluff for treatment.

Omaha, Neb.—Owners and managers of Nebraska's dehydration plants met with the Chamber of Commerce Agricultural Com'ite recently, on which occasion W. J. Small of Neodesha, Kan., was the guest speaker. Other invited guests included Dr. Harry Miller, chairman of the Nebraska Chemurgic Dept.; A. L. Crandall, F. E. Mussehl, chairman of the poultry department, all of the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture, who also spoke briefly.



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**TRANSIT**  
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FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Daykin, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, owner of two local elevators, will take down its frame structure, replacing it with a new, modern elevator of concrete, with 35,000 bus. capacity. It will be built on a site near the Burlington railroad tracks.

Fremont, Neb.—Hallie E. and Anna Whitmore are plaintiffs in a suit against the Dehydrated Alfalfa Mills, Inc., for \$2,500 dust damage, tried in Dodge County District Court. They allege dust from the plant is a menace to their health and has caused a depreciation in the value of their property.

Crete, Neb.—Wayne Harrington, moving his 60-ton Farmers Elevator to Fairmont, was halted before crossing the Blue River bridge near here by the Highway Dept., whose engineers stated the crossing would be too much strain on the bridge. He will have to haul the structure to Fairmont piecemeal rather than tow it in intact as planned.

## NEW ENGLAND

St. Albans, Vt.—The City Feed Co. is building a 120 x 80 ft. addition to its plant, the new warehouse to be used for storage of grains, seeds and building materials, W. S. Sampson, manager of the plant, stated.

## NEW JERSEY

Newark, N. J.—Jose G. Albarez, 42, has been granted workmen's compensation court award of \$5,900 for injuries received when a large bag of flour fell on his head while working for the Jarka Corp. of Port Newark.—P. J. P.

## NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque, N. M.—The New Mexico Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its first annual meeting here Nov. 18, at the Hilton Hotel, Arthur Ravel, president, announced. The one-day program will feature prominent speakers and discussion panels, preceded by com'ite and officers' meetings on Sunday, Nov. 17. The convention will close with a banquet on Monday evening.

## NEW YORK

Canastota, N. Y.—The John W. Eshelman & Sons building, machinery and stock were destroyed by fire Sept. 14. The blaze started when an oil stove in the office exploded.

Buffalo, N. Y.—George Tevington, a grain shoveler who brought suit against the International Milling Co. for an injured pelvis suffered when a grain scoop broke while he was helping to unload a boat, received \$15,000 in settlement and the suit was ordered dismissed.—G. E. T.

Springville, N. Y.—The century-old Springville Roller Mills, owned by Harry S. Gray, together with several other business enterprises, burned Sept. 13 with a loss of \$300,000. On the day the mill was destroyed Mr. Gray was attending the funeral of his brother, James H. Gray, 61, who operated another feed mill here.—P. J. P.

New York, N. Y.—An accumulation of dust on the third and fourth floors of the building occupied by Stein Hall & Co., flour mill, 47th Rd. and Jackson Ave., caused an explosion late Aug. 28 that injured four employees. Both floors were considerably damaged. The injured men were treated for burns about the face at St. John's Hospital and sent home.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Geo. W. Bartlett, 86, formerly associated with the old Churchill Grain & Feed Co., died Sept. 24 of a heart attack. A native of Norwich, Vt., Mr. Bartlett came to Buffalo in 1900, living in Hamburg since 1901. He had been associated with the grain business about 30 years, retiring in 1930. He was secretary of the grain company for 20 years and its president for 10 years before it was bought by the Pierce Grain Corp.—G. E. T.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Fargo, N. D.—New members recently enrolled by the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota include McLean-Cruden Elevator, Buttzville, and Alexander Farmers Grain & Oil Co., Alexander, N. D.

Tioga, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Co. has purchased the elevator and oil properties of the Victoria Elvtr. Co. The new company is being incorporated with a total of \$50,000 in capital stock of 500 shares at \$100 each.

Wyndmere, N. D.—A state corn show will be held here Sept. 27 and 28. There will be amateur, 4H and professional classes; judging will be Sept. 27; entertainment will include music, dances and a street carnival.—A. M. M.

## OHIO

Chatfield, O.—The Farmers Exchange Elevator was broken into twice within three days recently.

Woodstock, O.—Chas. Cranston has retired as manager of the Ohio Grain Co.'s elevator after 35 years' service.

Grove City, O.—William C. Willing, 51, manager of the Galloway Farmers Exchange, died here Sept. 6.—P. J. P.

Lima, O.—Pillsbury Mills' commercial feed mill is nearing the ready-to-operate stage. First installations of machinery have been made.

Monroeville, O.—The Seaman-McLean Co. recently installed a new grain blower to facilitate loading of cars, Ralph Stotz, manager, announced.

Rawson, O.—The J. C. Hochstettler & Son's elevator was broken into recently, the thieves stealing \$32.34 in cash and checks amounting to \$2,821.40.

Grayton, O.—The Ottawa County Farmers Co-op. Ass'n will build an elevator here, to cost \$60,000. The project has been approved by the C.P.A.

Bryan, O.—Walt King has built an alfalfa dehydrating mill one mile north of here, capacity 50 tons daily. It will also be used to dehydrate soybeans.

Tiro, O.—The Tiro Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator was entered by thieves recently who stole \$30 from a money drawer. Entrance was gained thru a grain pit.

New Washington, O.—The New Washington Equity Co.'s elevator was entered and robbed recently, the intruders forcing open an outside door to gain entrance. Nothing of value was taken.

Dalton, O.—The McDowell Grain Elevator has completed recently an unloading pit with a capacity of 600 bus. an hour and installed a new seed cleaner capable of cleaning 1,000 bus. of grain an hour.

Lima, O.—Matt Amey, Jr., has been transferred by Pillsbury Mills, Inc., from branch manager of its Centerville, Ia., feed and soybean division plant to take charge of the company's large new feed mill soon to be completed here.

Cincinnati, O.—B. L. Shake of Vandalia, Ill., a World War II veteran, has been promoted to retail sales supervisor in the Cincinnati office of the Quaker Oats Co., and will have supervision over fifteen salesmen in Eastern Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, with headquarters here. For the last six months he has been a traveling salesman for the company in Southern Illinois.—P. J. P.

Marion, O.—Approximately 900 feed dealers and mill operators and their families attended the annual picnic sponsored by McMillen Feed Mills, held at Garfield Park. A tour thru the company's plant, a barbecue luncheon addressed by D. W. McMillen, founder and chairman of the board, and R. H. Fletcher, president of the company, both of Ft. Wayne, Ind., and community singing led by Joe W. Seabold, were features of the day's entertainment.



Toledo, O.—Country grain dealers will meet here Sept. 30, on the grain exchange floor, Produce Exchange Bldg., at 2:30 p. m. Talks will be made by Harry Lee, Fostoria, "New OPA Rules and Mark-up on Feeds"; Sam Rice, Metamora, "Future Outlook for the Grain Trade"; Harry Tefft, representative of American Railways, "Empty Box Car Situation"; Ross Castle, Columbus, "Fire Prevention"; John Forshey, attorney, Toledo, "Report of Freight Rate Hearing"; Chas. S. Latchaw, sec'y Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n; Robert Oberhaus, World War II veteran, "A Better World to Live In."

## OKLAHOMA

Carnegie, Okla.—The old Jack Thomas elevator burned recently, destroying about 10,000 bus. of wheat. The elevator was being operated under lease to A. R. Hacker Grain Co. of Enid, Okla. Loss was covered by insurance.

Cashion, Okla.—The Farmers Exchange is building a concrete elevator of 100,000 bus. storage capacity. Cashion has no railroad as the line between Guthrie and Kingfisher has been abandoned. Chas. Wiemer is manager of the local elevator.

Stillwater, Okla.—The warehouse of the Goodholm Elevator was destroyed by fire recently, together with its contents that included 1,000 sacks. The warehouse was full of ground feed. The fire started from trash under the warehouse. Flames spreading to the near-by elevator were extinguished by firemen before much damage resulted.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Imbler, Ore.—The Grande Ronde Grain Co. sustained a fire loss recently, fire originating in a motor on a compressor.

Seattle, Wash.—Aubrey Brophy, 59, died Sept. 18 in Seattle Hospital. He was a native of Minnesota and formerly manager of the Fargo Mill of Fargo, N. D.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—The district construction review com'te has granted the Graham Seed & Feed Co. approval to replace a building lost by fire, at a cost of approximately \$19,000.—P. J. P.

Yakima, Wash.—Geo. C. Baer, 54, manager of Yakima Chamber of Commerce, died in a Seattle hospital of a heart attack. For many years he was a leading grain dealer of Eastern Washington.—F. K. H.

Spokane, Wash.—New members recently enrolled in the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Inc., includes the Northwest Chemurgy Co-operative, Elmer Schneidmiller, grain manager, Wenatchee, Wash., and N. J. Barbare & Co., Portland, Ore.—Pete Stallcop, sec'y.

Endicott, Wash.—Approximately 180,000 bus. of partly burned wheat remaining from the recent fire which destroyed the Endicott elevator have been sold for \$53,000 to Sugarman Bros. of San Francisco. The grain will be re-sold to feed concerns in small lots.—F. K. H.

Seattle, Wash.—A strike that had been in progress at local flour mills for 31 days was ended Sept. 16 when 170 CIO warehousemen went back to work after having been granted a 12c hourly increase in wages. The increase is retroactive to July 1 and the contract in force until March 31, 1947.—P. J. P.

Grangeville, Ida.—The 160,000-bu. elevator for the Union Warehouse has been completed at a cost of \$190,000. The elevator follows the popular cloverleaf construction, with walls averaging 120 ft. and a 30-ft. head house atop the structure. The walls of the four storage bins and three intersticed storage areas are 7-inch concrete reinforced with steel. The pouring of 1,350 yards of concrete was completed in 12 days and nights of work. Lights at the top of the structure made it visible from all sections.—F. K. H.

Eugene, Ore.—The new \$500,000 plant of the Pacific Co-op. Poultry Producers Ass'n, 149.5 ft. high, is practically completed. As soon as machinery has been installed, the new feed mill and elevator will be placed in operation. Storage capacity is 250,000 bus., while the plant will produce 120 tons of mash a day.—F. K. H.

Cornelius, Ore.—The feed mill of C. C. Ruth burned recently, the loss estimated at \$150,000, partially covered by insurance. The fire is believed to have started in the grinder. Included in the loss were 600 tons of barley, 150 tons of oats, 200 tons of wheat, one car of millrun, one car of alfalfa run and about \$2,000 or cod liver oil.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Centerville, S. D.—The foundation of Gunderson Bros.' elevator has been reinforced.

Mellette, S. D.—Everett Bittner, local manager of the South Dakota Wheat Growers Ass'n elevator, will be in charge also of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator which the association recently purchased.—A. M. M.

Mobridge, S. D.—An elevator of 5,000 bus. capacity will be built by the Mobridge Grain Exchange to temporarily replace the 17,000-bu. elevator which was wrecked early in August by an explosion. The 17,000 bus. of grain in the elevator when it collapsed have been shipped out.

## SOUTH EAST

Raeford, N. C.—The Upchurch Milling Co. will rebuild its building that burned recently. Plans include a four-story mill and sales departments. Thousands of bushels of corn, wheat and barley were destroyed in the fire.

Benwood, W. Va.—The Benwood Feed Mills & Products Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000; James E. Wickham, Jr., Joseph E. Wickham and David W. Wickham, all of Wheeling, are incorporators.—P. J. P.

Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—Fire destroyed a large one-story warehouse of the Broward Grain Co. Sept. 11, the loss estimated at \$500,000. Two hundred and fifty car loads of grain and fertilizer stored in the building were destroyed. The structure, 300 x 200 ft., was considered one of the largest grain warehouses in the south.—P. J. P.

Alderson, W. Va.—Robert Lee Johnson, 80, manager of the Greenbrier Milling Co., died Sept. 9.—P. J. P.

Wilmington, Del.—Elwood A. Pierson, who has conducted a seed and grain business here for 47 years, has sold the establishment to Robert R. Wood, owner of the Silverside Supply Co., who will retain the firm name. Mrs. Una Pierson Kissinger, daughter of Mr. Pierson, who has been connected with the firm for 30 years, has managed the business with the assistance of Mrs. Katherine A. Walls, who has been with the firm 17 years.—P. J. P.

## TEXAS

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Lewis E. Meekins has established the Great West Grain, Inc., here to engage in the grain export business.—E. W. F.

Lubbock, Tex.—Partial operations at the Standard Milling Co. have been resumed following the disastrous \$300,000 fire which gutted the main building and two elevators and severely damaged a warehouse Aug. 28.—H. N.

Eagle Lake, Tex.—The recently completed rice drier of the Lakeside Elytr. & Grain Co. here has been leased by the River Brand Rice Mills, Inc., a branch of the Pfeffer Rice Milling Co. of Houston. The modern rice drier plant, which is housed in a reconverted rice warehouse, has a daily processing capacity of 2,400 bbls., and a storage capacity of 22,000 bbls., according to Manager Harold Thomas.—H. N.

Houston, Tex.—A fire that started in the seed treating oven of the agriculture department of the Houston Laboratories Sept. 10, caused heavy damage. Numerous experiments connected with the firm's research work were ruined by the heat, smoke and water.—P. J. P.

## WISCONSIN

Cross Plains, Wis.—The feed plant of Jacob A. Bower was damaged by fire Aug. 30.

Rome, Wis.—The grist mill owned by William Ley has been sold to Dayton Landgraf.

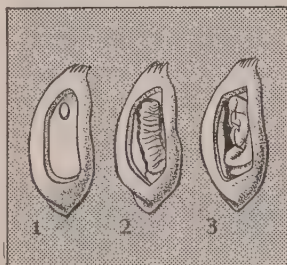
Portage, Wis. Wilbert and George Stalfuss have their feed mill in operation on the old cheese factory site. The building has been remodeled and the grounds surrounding it improved.

# GRAIN FUMIGATION FACTS

An Informative Series of Questions and Answers  
on Treating, Insect and Grain Handling Problems

## No. 34

Do grain insects have similar immature stages of development?



Anyone wishing more detailed information on this or other subjects related to grain fumigation is invited to write us. Questions will not be subjected to sales arguments, but will receive honest answers within the limits of our information.

**Yes. All destructive grain insects, whether they become beetles or moths in the adult stage, pass through three similar preliminary stages, namely, egg, larva (grub or worm) and pupa (cocoon). Weevil pass all three stages inside the kernel; lesser grain borers and Angoumois moths, too. Bran bugs mature outside the kernel.**

**THE Weevil-Cide COMPANY**  
THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT  
1110 HICKORY STREET  
KANSAS CITY, MO.



Tigerton, Wis.—Oscar Moesch and "Sparky" Hoefft are building an elevator at the railroad siding north of St. John's Church.

Cuba City, Wis.—J. H. Van Wiel is new manager of the Cuba City Feed Mill. He operated the mill prior to going into military service.

Monfort, Wis.—Mayor J. C. Kramer, who has operated a warehouse and feed store here for the past 27 years, has sold his business to the Grant County Farm Bureau.

Barron, Wis.—The Farmers Union will build a feed mill, with storage capacity of 18,000 bus. of grain. Plans for the structure, to cost about \$30,000, are being drawn by the Ellerbe Co..

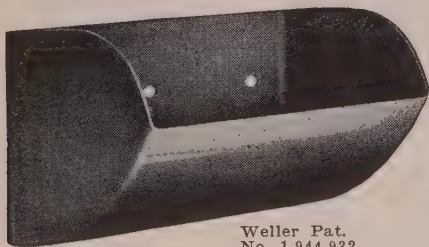
Milwaukee, Wis.—Froedtert Grain & Malt-ing Co., Inc., has declared a dividend of 12.5c a share on the company's common capital stock and, in addition, a special dividend of 7.5c a share on the common capital stock, and a regular dividend of 55c a share on the preferred stock of the company. All dividends payable Oct. 31, to stockholders of record Oct. 15, 1946.

AN "Ever Normal" granary for the world as advocated by the food organization of the U.N.R.R.A. has been disapproved by the President's cabinet. The proposed food board would buy and sell, using funds of the member nations, the United States of course furnishing most of it, to stabilize, for example, the price in Siam. Sec'y of Commerce Henry A. Wallace states, on the contrary, that the cabinet approved the plan.

SUIT for \$845,000 damages for breach of contract to deliver 1,000,000 bus. of corn has been brought by the Ralston Purina Co. against Colonial Feed Dealers Ass'n, La Rose, Ill.

## MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES FOR GRAIN ELEVATORS AND FEED PLANTS

**R. R. HOWELL CO.**  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



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That's what elevator operators who know the elevator bucket with the Logarithmic Curve say about it. **Super** for capacity. **Super** for economy of operation. **Super** for reducing wear and tear on elevator belts. **Super** for saving time and labor.

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## Problems of the Country Elevator Operator

From Address by L. M. Smith of Waterville, Wash., before Country Elevator Group of National Ass'n at Chicago.

There is no doubt but what most of the major problems of the elevator operator located in the Pacific Northwest will also be problems to some degree for elevator operators in other areas of the United States. Since we are not familiar with the subjects to be discussed by the other members of this forum, we will have to take a chance and present what we consider to be the most important to our Area.

One of the most difficult problems which has presented itself to elevator operators in the Pacific Northwest in recent years and, of course, in increasing intensity during the last three years, is the lack of box cars suitable for the loading of bulk grain. In our area the country facilities are relatively large and the terminal storage space relatively small. Storage space on the farm is very small in relation to the crops produced. Grain is, for the most part, delivered direct from the combine to the country elevator and it is expected that a large portion of the crop will be stored and kept in that country elevator until it is sold and shipment requested by the buyer. There is hardly an elevator operator having sufficient space to permit receiving and holding in storage all of the grain delivered to him during harvest. During this 1946 harvest wheat is being poured on the ground at many stations. One operator in the Big Bend has 500,000 bushels in that position and the total for the Pacific Northwest will exceed five million bushels. In prior years wheat has been piled on the ground with very little loss but with considerable additional expense in handling. Whether or not this wheat is moved before winter will be the deciding factor in the extent of loss. The answer to this problem would be—"More and Better Box Cars."

Another outstanding problem has been to find an outlet for grain during the intake season which would permit the shipment of such grain, when cars are available, to the extent necessary so that the entire crop can be handled without penalizing the elevator operator. At times, the terminal facilities have been so filled that the country operator could not find any storage outlet for his grain, and it was possible for him to ship only upon the condition that he sell his grain at a very cheap price relative to the prevailing prices. That problem presented itself quite largely only when the Government Agency was carrying large quantities of loan wheat both at the terminal and in country storage, therefore, the problem may be said to be one present only under those conditions. When confronted with such a problem there is not much of a solution to be suggested. There is a great reluctance to build additional country storage because of the lack of material and the high cost of construction, and it is debatable how much more terminal storage, if any, can be justified for the regular operations of the grain trade in our area. Our country facilities are large, therefore the investment is large, thus making it unprofitable to run grain through the country, ship to terminals, and pay the terminal handling and storage charges in order to collect the regular rates from the farmer. In other words, the only handling charge profitable to the country operator aside from storage, is for the farmer to sell his grain at the time it is hauled to the elevator permitting the elevator man immediately to dispose of it (when cars are available and there is a market for the grain) and get it out of the way making room for additional grain. To make a reasonable profit the elevator should handle at least twice its capacity during the harvest intake season.

With respect to competition in the Pacific Northwest it may be said the construction of elevators has been on the conservative side so that rather than having too much elevator space there is not quite enough for storing the entire crop. The competition might better be analyzed

as being between two distinct types of operation: The Cooperative Group, or method of operation, and those who operate independently, either as individuals or as a group of individuals. The Cooperative Association Groups, in the main, are strong and loyal, and for the most part properly financed and managed. They operate toward self-perpetuation by exercising the force they are able to wield through loyalty of a group, and through the payment of extraordinary dividends in the form of divisions of operating profit, even to the extent of paying patronage premiums. The advantage gained by the cooperative competitor in not paying Federal Income Taxes is freely used to make the income derived from storage and handling charges appear large. Other operators are continually facing the threat by the cooperative group that elevator handling and storage charges will be reduced rather than increased, or held incommensurate with the prevailing costs. The remedy for this, of course, is that both types of operators, regardless of their corporate structure, pay federal taxes on an equitable basis.

Overgrading is used by some operators, to a certain extent, as a means of getting business. Large crops, lack of sufficient storage space, and the prevalence of high test weight wheat, however, tend to prevent any widespread abuse in this direction.

Many elevator operators feel they must provide a daily market for their farmer customers without respect to existing conditions among the grain buying trade. This is a custom which has gradually been built up over a period of years. As a rule, an appropriate market is found for all grain in some direction available to the country operator. At times this is not true. A future market with sufficient volume to properly reflect Pacific Coast values from day to day would certainly go a long way toward solving this problem. Without a hedging market, those operators who feel they must provide a daily price and buy grain regardless of whether or not they can market it will probably spend many sleepless nights, when and if we get out from under Government controlled markets and the law of supply and demand is permitted to operate without artificial influence.

For the last two years, during the extreme car shortage, it has been possible to buy wheat, sell it to terminal operators and deliver the wheat when, as, and if cars became available. Buyers have been willing to put up the money required to pay for the wheat by accepting warehouse receipts which in most instances were immediately surrendered back for shipment. During the delay of shipment the buyer has continued to pay storage charges to the seller who, in most cases, is the country elevator operator. Country elevators, then, have become accustomed to being financed and accustomed to a liberal attitude toward accumulating storage charges. When and if a free market becomes the rule and cars are available so that with proper diligence wheat can be shipped, the country operator will be confronted with the necessity of schooling himself in more rigid methods of financing, a more rigid scrutiny of the carrying charges that are paid, and he will probably find it necessary to pay interest on advances which are now carried free. The elevator operator must at least face the possibility that he will be met by a more demanding buyer, aware of more of the niceties of a discriminating attitude and who will demand that the country elevator pay his own way.

Those are perhaps the most important problems of the Pacific Northwest country elevator operator. There are other problems, of course. For example: Grain has been handled in bulk in great volume only during the past fifteen years. That fifteen years has given time for the development of some stiff weevil problems, but not for the development of any very successful method of coping with them. The elevator man is instructed in how to destroy the weevil but he has not learned how he can prevent the infection.

We also have the problem of too many vari-



eties. The Pacific Northwest is said to have some 200 or more varieties of grain, probably 25 to 30 are freely grown in a single year. Many elevators will handle only three or four, but limited areas are burdened with five, six or seven different varieties of wheat being presented in a single season. A few, even as many as ten or twelve. Storage problems under such conditions are many. Work has been done, and is being done, through the State College Agricultural Department Activities of the Pacific Northwest: The Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Assoc.; and by individual groups, to eliminate much of this variety multiplication. It is still a cause for distress in many localities.

Last but by no means the lesser of our problems is that of complying with all of the regulations, directives and brain storm ideas which come out of Washington. Give us **FREE MARKETS AND FREE ENTERPRISE** and many of our problems will vanish.

### Feeds Will be Plentiful and Reasonably Priced

The oil meals are back under control at June 30th price levels. During most of this crop year, under ceilings even lower than the June 30th level, these vital meals were wasted, bartered, sold on the black market, and improperly distributed both seasonally and geographically. Some of these problems are back with the recontrol of these meals. However, conditions should be immeasurably improved, once the new supplies are available, for the following reasons:

Crop indications point to nearly as great a volume of the four oil meals this year as last; 30 per cent more than pre-war production.

As a result of the ending of the 80 per cent miller's extraction order, 150,000 additional tons of millfeeds will again be available for feeding each month. (Millfeeds average around 15-16 per cent protein content.)

Copra once again is beginning to come in from the Philippines and Pacific islands at the rate of about 50-60,000 tons per month. One of the products of copra is coconut meal which runs about 20 per cent protein.

Supplies of beet pulp will be larger than 1945-46 and the output of alfalfa meal is expected to be at or near a record high level. Output of gluten feed and meal is expected to be considerably above that of 1945-46, and output of brewers' and distillers' dried grains will be somewhat larger.

These supplies, coupled with a lessened demand resulting from a more favorable price ratio between these processed feedstuffs and the feed grains, should tend to discourage wasteful overfeeding and black marketing.

Producers of the oil meals will have no support price and will no longer be operating under the protection of government contracts.

One final factor in the feed picture is that manufactured feed prices will be very favorable as compared with what the livestock, poultry and dairy producers will be getting for their products.

In summary, the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n believes that within a very few weeks manufactured feeds will be reasonably priced and plentiful enough to provide an increase in production of meat and dairy and poultry products, but that because of liquidation of farm animals, supplies of meat, milk and eggs will be reduced for some months to come.

**SHIPPER'S WEIGHT CARDS** in all cars of grain shipped enable the grain weighing departments to check more closely and promptly investigate any discrepancies. In view of the present higher grain prices, it seems policy to again call this to attention. It could be worth much. Cards for this purpose are available at this office at approximately cost. Orders will be promptly taken care of.—O. E. Case, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Hutchinson, Kan.



## WANTED: FREIGHT CAR STRETCHERS

We've never seen one—but they'd be mighty handy right now. There's a record-breaking harvest now being moved by the railroads. Industrial production is rising. There just aren't enough freight cars to move all the traffic as quickly and efficiently as we'd like.

During the war, the railroads couldn't obtain all the new cars they needed. Even now, material shortages and other difficulties are holding up freight car construction. And an ever-increasing number of freight cars are wearing out due to heavy wartime service.

The average freight car load has decreased in the last year. More cars carry less-than-carload lots. And the adoption of the five-

day week by many industries has increased the time that cars stand idle waiting to be loaded or unloaded.

If the average time it takes each car to handle a load could be reduced by *one day*, it would add the equivalent of 100,000 cars to the nation's supply. Railroads are striving to reduce this "turn-around" time by speeding up the hauling, switching and repair of cars. Shippers and receivers of freight can help stretch freight cars by loading and unloading them *at least six full days a week*.

Working together, as they did so successfully during the war, railroads and shippers can overcome these shortages and avoid business losses.

ASSOCIATION OF **AMERICAN RAILROADS** WASHINGTON 6, D. C.



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ALL AMERICA



# Field Seeds

ATLANTA, GA.—Having lost its lease, the Atlanta Seed Co. will close its store.

MORRIS, MINN.—Hybrid corn field day will be held here Oct. 4 by the University of Minnesota.

LISBON, N. D.—J. N. Johnson is making extensions and repairs to his seed buildings.—A. M. M.

SIGOURNEY, IA.—Chas. H. Frescoln and son Merrill of Eldon have bought the seed business of Mr. Bruns.

PARK RAPIDS, MINN.—Loyal Jones has purchased the Park Rapids Seed House from Carl Elmblade.—A. M. M.

FARGO, N. D.—The W. H. Magill Seed Co. has been doing remodeling to provide a main office, testing and scale room.—A. M. M.

TILBURY, ONT.—The Pioneer HiBred Corn Co. of Canada, Ltd., has been incorporated with \$40,000 capital stock. Jas. W. Wallace is pres. and Fred Lehman, vice pres.

LINCOLN, NEB.—Leading hybrid corn breeders from 12 north central states met here recently for a 3-day conference on new developments in corn breeding.

MOORESVILLE, N. C.—The Brawley Seed Co., formed by Wm. Brawley, has succeeded the Lonok Seed Co., to do a wholesale and retail business.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—To obtain the 21,000 sq. ft. of storage space Harold M. King of H. C. King & Sons has purchased an adjoining factory building containing an excellent office.

ARLINGTON, WIS.—A seed plant will be operated separately from the feed and grain business by the Jerry Henry Farms of Madison, which has acquired the Arlington Feed & Grain Co.

VAN BUREN, ARK.—The Jones Brothers Seed Co. is planning to build a large warehouse of concrete and sheet iron with 6,000 square feet of floor space arranged in the form of an "L."—P. J. P.

DENVER, COLO.—A fire at the Western Seed Co. Sept. 17 resulted in damage to the building and contents estimated at \$10,000. The damage to the equipment was \$7,000 and the remainder to the structure.—P. J. P.

TROY, KAN.—Seed dealers of Troy have been advised by the state farm officials that there is a decided shortage of sorghum seed and they are doubtful if the demand for this seed this year can in any manner be met.—P. J. P.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—The New England Seedsmen's Ass'n held a meeting Aug. 28 at the Mt. Carmel Experiment Station. A visit was made to the up-to-date seed testing laboratory of the Associated Seed Growers and to the company's field trials.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government loans on the 1947 crop have already been announced: For Austrian winter peas, 4 cents per pound, clean seed, top grade; and purchase programs of 12 cents per pound for hairy vetch and 11.5 cents for crimson clover, clean seed, top grade.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first crop of Bermuda grass seed in Arizona and in the Blythe, Calif., section is indicated to be 50,000 pounds larger than last year's first crop but 250,000 pounds smaller than the first crop in 1944. An estimated 800,000 pounds of clean seed have been harvested from the first crop this year compared with first crops of 750,000 pounds in 1945, 1,050,000 pounds in 1944, 910,000 in 1943 and 445,000 pounds in 1942.—U.S.D.A.

UNIONVILLE, MO.—The Fechtling Seed Co. had an interesting exhibit at the Putnam County Fair at Unionville. It also had a testing contest and awarded a number of prizes. Several thousand viewed the exhibit and witnessed the contest.—P. J. P.

A SOYBEAN variety has been developed in the Russian Far East that has a long stem and pods grouped high on the stalks, preventing loss of pods in harvesting with a combine. About 49 acres are being sown to the new variety, the Ussuriiski, at the experiment station where it originated.

WALLA WALLA, WASH.—Wasatch wheat will be sown on 150 acres in Douglas County this fall as an experiment in the control of Dwarf Bunt, a disease which has become serious in that area. The seed of this Utah-bred hard red winter wheat was brought into the county by L. M. Smith, manager, Waterville Union Grain Co., from Montana, where Wasatch has shown good resistance to this strain of smut.

LAFAYETTE, IND.—It is important to clean clover seed immediately after harvesting, especially if the seed was harvested with a combine, says Ollie Lee, Purdue University weed specialist. Combined seed often contains large quantities of green weed seed and plant parts, which, unless removed within a few hours after combining, will cause the seed to heat and injure germination.

MOSCOW, IDA.—First violence in the picketing of three seed companies by union warehousemen flared when approximately 70 farmers moved in on the picket lines and cleared the way for railway crews to take out one loaded car and spot two empty cars for Northwestern Seed Growers, Inc. Clothing was torn and fists flew for a few minutes but by the time police arrived 20 minutes later both farmers and pickets had dispersed.—F. K. H.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government loans to growers will include uncertified orchard grass seed stored in approved warehouses located as near as possible to localities of production, as well as seed stored on farms. A loan rate of 10 cents per lb. basis pure seed has been set for uncertified orchard grass seed stored in approved warehouses. The loan rate for seed stored on farms will be 7 cents per lb. pure seed basis.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Production of sweet clover seed is expected to be about one per cent larger this year than last, but 28 per cent below average. The 1946 crop is forecast at 631,200 bus. (37,872,000 pounds) of thresher-run seed compared with 622,800 bus. (37,368,000 pounds) last year and the 1935-44 average of 882,550 bus. (52,953,000 pounds). Larger production this year than last is indicated for Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, and Colorado. Smaller crops are indicated for Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, the Dakotas, and Wyoming.—U. S. D. A.

IMPORTS of seeds during July and August, with July and August, 1945, in parentheses, in pounds, were as follows: Alfalfa, 1,998,600 (986,900); barley, 2,411,100 (60,300); smooth brome, 302,700 (631,000); subterranean clover, 47,700 (9,200); white clover, 82,600 (5,300); sweet clover, 5,700 (40,000); and crested wheat grass, 7,000 (131,300).—U. S. D. A.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—Eight large warehouses of concrete block construction along rail switches were acquired by the J. A. McCarty Seed Co. in its purchase from the government of the powder farm northeast of Evansville. The administration building will be used as a scale house. Garage, heating plant and water system are included. The company handles popcorn in a large way and operates an elevator here.—W. B. C.

ITHACA, N. Y.—The Yorkwin, a soft white wheat with high-yielding ability and fine pastry flour quality, was first distributed to New York farmers in 1936. By 1940 probably 80 per cent of the New York grown wheat was Yorkwin, and it has spread to other states. For example, a 1946 list of growers of certified seed wheat of the Michigan Crop Improvement Ass'n shows that of a total of 1,157 acres inspected, 94 per cent were of the Yorkwin variety. The variety Cornell 595, first introduced in 1943, seems to be displacing the popular Yorkwin variety.

WALLA WALLA, WASH.—Alicel and Elgin, the two club wheats from Oregon which gave such phenomenal yields in some areas this year, are expected to expand in acreage very significantly thruout the Blue Mountain foothills area and Northern Idaho. An estimated 10,000 bus. of seed of these two varieties has moved out of Umatilla County into Washington since harvest; and the University of Idaho has distributed 400 bus. for increase as certified seed in Northern Idaho. Considering the extreme susceptibility of these varieties to smut, there may be justification for feeling that the expansion is too rapid.—Willard N. Crawford, field sec'y Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n.

MANHATTAN, KAN.—Much interest is being manifest here at the portable cleaning and treating machine that has recently completed 51 demonstrations in 31 counties in central and eastern Kansas. The machine demonstrates the value of combining the cleaning and treating of seed grain in one operation. It also shows the value of good seed cleaning equipment as well as how the new disinfectant dust can be automatically applied as the clean grain leaves the machine. This machine is being used for demonstration purposes only, and the operator, Carl Gray, working with the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, has shown the value of good equipment and how it should be set up.—G. M. H.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The O.P.A. has filed 48 suits against sawmills and lumber yards in four Rocky Mountain states charged with exceeding ceiling prices.

ON AUG. 6TH the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced an increase of 3c per bushel in loan rates on 1946 wheat. The new rates, it is said, will average nationally, about \$1.49 per bushel on the farm loan basis or approximately 90% of the parity price of \$1.66. Since we previously gave you the loan rates by counties in Oklahoma you can revise these rates upward by 3c per bushel.—E. R. Humphrey, Sec'y.

WE ARE BUYERS AND SELLERS OF  
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Buyers and sellers of

Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas



## Seed Bid Reporting Requirement Eased

The O.P.A. by amendment 13 to R.M.P.R. 471 eliminates the reporting provision on alfalfa and alsike clover seeds.

The elimination of this provision will relieve prospective purchasers of the burden of reporting their bids for such seed and will at the same time lighten the administrative work connected with the regulation.

This regulation has also been amended to emphasize that a person who is duly qualified to act as a commercial processor under the regulation when buying seeds from another commercial processor cannot pay more for such seed than any other person except a retailer or planter irrespective of the manner in which he sells the seeds. This amendment results in placing all commercial processors who have been properly qualified as such by the appropriate Regional Administrator on the same basis when purchasing their supplies of legume and grass seeds under this regulation.

## Field Seed Yields

Harper, Kan.—The hot dry weather in Harper county was made to order for the alfalfa seed harvest, as 90,812 pounds of seed were harvested from 939 acres. Average return from alfalfa fields during 1946 was approximately \$75 an acre, records show. The seed crop alone brought \$41.54 per acre, or a total of \$36,482.—G. M. H.

Fowler, Kan.—Alfalfa is rapidly pushing up into the million-dollar a year business in this area. Nearly 300,000 pounds of seed has been purchased so far this season by the Fowler Equity Exchange and the total may reach 400,000 pounds. Farmers in the immediate vicinity of Fowler will receive around \$180,000 from seed alone. This is a big cash crop in Fowler's artesian valley but it is only a part of the total income from alfalfa. Alfalfa hay raised in the valley is selling for an average of \$40 per ton. Deep wells in the Artesian valley are on the increase and the program is expanding rapidly. Demand for alfalfa seed grown in this area is at an all time high.—G. M. H.

## Seed Treatment That Also Kills Insects

Bean, lima bean, wheat, rye, and corn seeds, on which insects feed, were treated at the usually recommended dosages for seed disinfectants. From 10 to 25 insects were added to each lot of treated seed, as well as to comparable untreated seed.

Examinations and counts of living and dead insects at intervals disclosed that "Arajan" was the most generally effective treatment in checking the infestation.

"Insects used in the tests rarely succeeded in living more than a few days on the 'Arajan'-treated seed, and insect damage to the seed was negligible," according to Gilbert F. Miles, manager of the Du Pont Semesan Research Laboratory, "And, as expected, the insects devoured the edible portions of the untreated seeds."

Mr. Miles explained that the Japanese beetle provided the clue that led to the original work on insects in stored seed. He added:

"This agricultural marauder had betrayed a distaste for foliage coated with the chemical compound. So we were not surprised when we learned from an examination of treated and stored soybean seed that this new organic sulfur compound was exceptionally effective in protecting the seed against the attacks of the bean weevil."

Large-scale users also began observations under actual storage conditions that led to the conclusion that the product by itself not only gives excellent protection against many seed-borne and soil-borne fungous diseases but also controls numerous insects on stored seed. It not only kills the insects present, but repels

outsiders, thus giving continuous protection. Its fungicidal and insecticidal properties do not deteriorate. This makes repeated treatments unnecessary. Tests show that the chemical is just as effective at repelling and killing insects after six months or a year as at the time of treatment.

A SHIPMENT received by a carrier during a period of price control is held by the O.P.A. to have been delivered and subject to price control.



F. C. Tomlinson, Dallas, Tex.

## Tomlinson Heads Bates Dallas Office

The Bates Grain Co., of Kansas City, operating also at Omaha, opened a branch office at Dallas, Tex., Sept. 15 in charge of F. C. Tomlinson as manager, as announced by Pres. Max Bates.

Mr. Tomlinson had been engaged in the grain and feed business for 15 years, mostly in Texas, before joining the O.P.A. in 1942 as head of the consumer materials section of the Dallas regional office. He was responsible for the administration of regulations affecting the grain, feed and milling industries of six states.

The Dallas office of the Bates Grain Co. will handle all grains, concentrating on coarse grains and feed.

## Vigo, a New Soft Wheat

Vigo wheat, a new soft red winter variety that combines disease resistance, high yield and winter hardiness in a greater measure than any of the common Indiana varieties, was recently released to Indiana seed wheat growers.

The new wheat is a product of a cross of Trumbull with a leaf rust resistant Fultz strain made in 1932 by Ralph M. Caldwell and L. E. Compton of the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Vigo has proved to be highly resistant to the loose smut and mosaic diseases. It is moderately resistant to leaf rust. When leaf rust epidemics have been severe, Vigo has consistently outyielded the best of the common varieties, while it has equaled them when leaf rust was not important.

Vigo is a beardless, white-chaffed, soft, red winter variety. It has desirable soft wheat milling and baking qualities and high test weight. It is more winter hardy than many soft wheats grown in Indiana. It has medium season maturity, strong straw, and stands well.

All supplies of this new wheat have been distributed to seed growers. Ninety fields will be sown this fall (1946). Certified seed of this promising variety will be available for 1947 seeding.

ROBERT H. SHIELDS has resigned as administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration, and pres. of the Commodity Credit Corporation, to go into private business.

# Douglas



## YOUR BUSINESS AND TETRAFUME

We believe your business needs our "TETRAFUME" grain fumigant. We know you can use it to advantage. That's a broad statement! but the fact remains—most, if not all, up-to-date grain handlers find it necessary to fumigate stored grain from time to time; if they aren't troubled with weevil infestations, it's musty and ground odors, dull and off-color grain, heating conditions, or high moisture content. The only known fumigant that can successfully handle all of these problems is DOUGLAS TETRAFUME.

DOUGLAS CHEMICAL & SUPPLY COMPANY—first to produce a fumigant that would do more than just kill bugs—offers immediate and direct service from the main office and factory, Kansas City, Missouri, and from branch warehouses located at Indianapolis, Indiana, Portland, Oregon, Spokane, Washington, and Minneapolis, Minnesota.

We will gladly explain how our products can be applied to your particular needs. Expert field representatives are prepared to meet you on your premises, wherever you are.

WRITE US TODAY.

"PIONEERS OF SAFE INSECTICIDES"

**Douglas Chemical and Supply Company**

1324-26 West 12th St. INCORPORATED 1919 Kansas City, Missouri

BRANCH WAREHOUSES: INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA; SPOKANE, WASHINGTON; MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA; PORTLAND, OREGON.



## Grain Carriers

NEW box cars installed during the first 8 months of 1946 totaled 9,995.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Cargill, Inc., is converting the towboat Cartasca into a grain carrying barge for immediate service in the Mississippi River.

GRAIN shipments will increase 30 per cent to 20,854 cars during the fourth quarter of 1946 it is estimated by the Pacific Northwest Shippers Advisory Board.

QUEBEC, QUE.—The motor-ship Empire Macalpine en route to Britain with a full cargo of grain came into collision with a tug which sank, and had to return to Quebec.

TORONTO, ONT.—To encourage speedier handling of box cars the Transport Controller has added penalties to the demurrage when cars are held more than 48 hours. The penalty is \$1 for the third day, and is graded up to \$10 for the seventh day.

MARITIME strikes on both coasts by their off again and on again repetition are keeping the rail carriers busy taking off and slapping on embargoes intended to prevent tying up box cars. Fortunately grain, soybeans, flaxseed, malt and rice in bulk are exceptions in most cases. At New York the truckmen's strike added to the embargoes.

WHILE there are still hundreds of country elevators closed for want of freight cars and there are a few million bushels of grain on the ground, this condition is improving gradually, the closed elevators having been reduced by about one-third within the past ten days or two weeks; and the grain on railroad right-of-way has also been curtailed.—W. C. Kendall, mgr. Car Service Division Ass'n of American Railroads.

GRAIN and grain products loading during the week ending Sept. 21 totaled 48,174 cars, a decrease of 2,403 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 7,450 cars below the corresponding week in 1945. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of September 21 totaled 35,498 cars, a decrease of 2,351 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 4,690 cars below the corresponding week in 1945, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

ALL of the thirteen shippers advisory boards estimate an increase in carloadings for the fourth quarter of 1946 compared with the same period in 1945 except the Northwest region.

WALLA WALLA, WASH.—The executive committee of the Washington-Idaho Wheat Growers League blames the office of defense transportation for possible heavy spoilage of wheat and edible dry peas in the Pacific Northwest, charging the eastern and mid-western railroads had been permitted by ODT to keep and operate a larger percentage of cars than western lines.—F. K. H.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the final hearing Sept. 18 on the railroads' request for a 25 per cent increase in freight rates Dr. Julius H. Parmelee said that since 1939 railroad wages and the prices of fuel and supplies have increased more than 50 per cent with a resultant rise in railroad operating costs of more than 2 billion dollars a year. Railroads will lose more than 300 million dollars in 1947 if present freight rates remain in effect.

SERVICE ORDER 617, effective Oct. 1 to Nov. 15, prohibits loading of wheat, barley, corn, oats, rye from points in Minnesota, Montana, North and South Dakota prior to issuance of permits by Mr. Fred Keiser, General Grain Agent of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Exception 1. Wheat consigned Duluth, Glenwood, Montevideo, Staples, Minneapolis, Thief River Falls, St. Cloud, St. Paul and Wilmar, Minn., Grand Forks, N. D., Superior, East End and Itasca, Wisc. Exception 2. All grain consigned points in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon or California.

DELAVER, ILL.—On the evening of Sept. 11th a group of grain dealers of Central Illinois met in the Centennial Building at Springfield to make a survey of box car requirements for handling the forthcoming soybean movement. Eighty-four country elevators were represented at the meeting. A survey made at that time indicates that the elevators will require about 40 cars per elevator in October for handling soybeans, and about 60 cars per elevator in November-December for handling the first movement of new corn. Based on reports given at that time a statement of car requirements for handling soybeans has been forwarded to the Office of Defense Transportation; the Ass'n of American Railroads and the operating officials of the railroads concerned.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

## Build More Box Cars

The Northwest Shippers Advisory Board, meeting at Duluth recently, adopted a resolution urging the railroads to increase the country's box car supply to meet the transportation needs of industry and agriculture.

R. E. Clark, Washington manager of the car service division of the Association of American Railroads, reported that about 732,000 box cars are currently available and in use. F. F. Flinchbaugh, Minneapolis, the board's assistant general secretary, stated that at least 800,000 serviceable box cars will be required for several years to meet shippers' demand.

The Board's earlier estimate of 85,000 cars needed for handling the Northwest grain crop of 1946 has been revised upward to 100,000 cars.

In another resolution adopted, the Board called for restoration of trading in futures, urging the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade and government agencies to take definite steps at the earliest possible date toward correcting and eliminating the conditions that now make future trading impossible to the end that trade practices that have heretofore prevailed in our grain growing area may be continued for the benefit of producers of grain.—F. G. C.

## New Officers Illinois Feed Assn.

The Illinois Feed Ass'n at its annual meeting Oct. 1 at Chicago elected Fred J. Reinwald, Carmi, pres.; L. W. Keller, Decatur, vice-pres.; James T. Moore, Mt. Vernon, treas.; Lloyd Larson, Chicago, executive sec'y. New directors elected for a term of three years were: Day Welty, Eldena; L. W. Keller, Decatur, and Luther Burpo, West Frankfort.

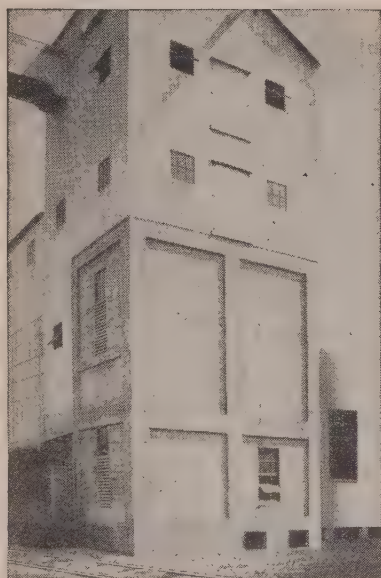
SUBSIDIES for the crushing of 1946 crop soybeans have been ordered discontinued.

DETAILS of the 1946 crop soybeans program calling for a support price to all farmers of \$2.04 per net bushel for green and yellow soybeans grading U. S. No. 2, 14 per cent moisture basis, were announced Sept. 25 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Premiums and discounts for soybeans will be the same as in 1945.

## Books Received

CLASSIFICATION of Barley Varieties, grown in the United States and Canada in 1945, will be found of great value to agronomists, teachers, students, extension workers, maltsters, dealers and farmers. About 140 varieties are grown in the United States and Canada. The most profitable returns to the grower result from turning to a new and better variety. In order that a grower may be certain that he is using the variety that he wants it may be necessary to have it identified. The object is achieved in this 190-page volume, profusely illustrated with full-page half-tone engravings. Technical Bulletin No. 907 of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., 35 cents.

HOW THE DOMINANT DRIVE Speeds Production, Reduces Costs is the title of a 16-page, illustrated booklet recently published by the Multiple V-Belt Drive Ass'n. The booklet presents the results of engineering in terms of operating advantages to drive users. These advantages are covered in separate chapters on "Delivered Horsepower," "Drive Durability," "Adaptability to Fluctuating Production Schedules," "Savings in Man-Hours and Shop Space," and "Economy of Installation and Maintenance." The booklet is of special value to executives and foremen responsible for efficient and economical plant operation. It is available on request, without charge, from the national headquarters of the Multiple V-Belt Drive Ass'n, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago 3, Ill.



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Stockton, Calif.

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## Supply Trade

FRANKLIN, TENN.—J. B. Sedberry, Inc., has moved its sales office into a new building, large enough to contain also a complete maintenance and replacement service for its feed mills.

WICHITA, KAN.—Thos. E. Forster, Sr., founder and pres. of the Forster Mfg. Co., died Sept. 12 after a long illness, aged 76. He was the inventor of a hammer mill and other mill machinery.

CLEVELAND, O.—The Metal Lath Mfrs. Ass'n has entered general denial to a Federal Trade Commission complaint charging fixing of identical delivered prices in geographical zones, irrespective of the cost of delivery.

MEXICO CITY, MEX.—Fairbanks, Morse & Mexico, S.A., incorporated a little over a year ago, now has 30 employees and recently moved into a new building at No. 146 Balderas Street, including office, warehouse and service shop.

SPOKANE, WASH.—Aluminum elevators for the storage of wheat in the Inland Empire are visioned by Lawrence E. Ballard. Under construction here is a plant headed by Mr. Ballard and his son, to construct grain storage elevators of light metal, for the individual farmer. They will be of all capacities. They will for the present be constructed of cement and wood, and later built of aluminum.—F. K. H.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Westinghouse Electric Corporation has made several improvements in alternating current industrial motors, making practically a new line of motors. The construction and performance of the new motors was described by F. C. Rushing, of Buffalo, N. Y., manager of the motor engineering department, at a luncheon Sept. 10 at the Bismarck Hotel, where the motors were exhibited.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The portable inspection lamp the manufacture of which was discontinued during the war now is again available from the Seedburo Equipment Co., as made by the Benjamin Electric Co. and approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories. It is hoped the grain elevator superintendents will place a sufficient number of orders for these dust-tight lamps to warrant the resumption of production by the manufacturer. This is no ordinary type of lamp and has to be made to order.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Net income of the Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. for the fiscal year ending June 30 was \$1,460,335, compared with \$1,441,022 for 1945 despite a drop in sales of 12.5 per cent. Net sales of the chemical company for the 1945-1946 fiscal year were \$22,919,731, compared with net sales of \$26,209,723 in the preceding year. However, because of rebates, adjustments and reduced tax rates, Federal taxes for the fiscal year were \$440,296, compared with \$2,000,689 for the preceding year.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The use of basing points in making prices is not in restraint of trade when not collusive, the Circuit Court of Appeals held in the appeal of the cement manufacturers from a ruling by the Federal Trade Commission, saying: "If this pricing system which Congress has refused to declare illegal is now to be outlawed by the courts, it will mark the high tide in judicial usurpation." If Mill A has a base price of \$1.50 per barrel, its delivered price at each location where it sells cement will be \$1.50 per barrel plus the all rail freight from its mills to the point of delivery, except that when a sale is made for delivery at a location at which the combination of the base price plus all-rail freight from another mill is a lower figure, Mill A uses this lower combination so that its delivered price at such location will be the same as the delivered price of the other mill.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under the new Lanham trade mark act infringers are liable in civil suit, even tho used on a different product. After five years' use the trade mark becomes incontestable. Registration of collective geographical marks is now possible, as "Idaho" potatoes.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Leonard T. Beale, pres. of the Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., and Richard L. Davies, assistant to the president of Pennsalt, have received from King Christian X of Denmark the King Christian X Medal of Liberation for their efforts for the Danish cause during the years of Nazi occupation.

## Commodities Certified to be in Short Supply

As required by law the Secretary of Agriculture on Sept. 1 certified to the Price Administrator that the following commodities, among others, were in short supply:

Wheat, rye, rice, buckwheat flour, corn, barley, grain sorghums, oats cereals, dry edible beans, dry edible peas, red clover, alsike clover, sweet clover and alfalfa seeds, millfeeds and other grain by-products, feed screenings, animal tankage and meat scraps, and other animal product feeding stuffs, hogs, cattle and calves for slaughter, sheep and lambs, soybeans, cottonseed, flaxseed, peanut meal, fish meal and fish scrap.

Any "agricultural commodity" currently under price control which is not included on the monthly short supply list is automatically decontrolled. Among the commodities automatically removed from price control by exclusion from the short supply list are the following: hay, oil, popcorn, broomcorn.

SET-ASIDES for dry beans, applicable to any person who buys more than 20,000 pounds of designated classes from producers during any calendar month, were announced Sept. 27 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Amendment 10 to War Food Order 45. Beginning Oct. 1, 1946, all such buyers are required to set-aside 20 per cent of all pea and great northern beans, 15 per cent of all pink and small red beans, and 33½ per cent of all red kidney beans bought direct from producers. Set-asides will be on a class-by-class basis.

THE SOYBEAN loan and purchase program provides a support price to farmers of \$2.04 per net bushel and is based on U. S. Grade No. 2, 14 per cent moisture. Premiums and discounts are the same as in 1945. This support price applies to both green and yellow soybeans. Loans are to be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation to farmers at rates equal to the support price for soybeans of any class, carrying not more than 14 per cent moisture, grading No. 4 or better, and stored on farms in approved storage facilities.

GRAIN allocations to beverage distillers were set by the Department of Agriculture Oct. 1 on the same basis as the revised September quotas. This change does not satisfy attorneys for Publicker Industries, Inc., of Philadelphia, who declare it illegal.

WHEAT GROUND in June amounted to 37,600,000 bus., as compared with 36,200,000 bus. in the previous month and 53.4 million bus. in June, 1945, as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

## Harold Tearse Breaks a Record

For 39 years the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce has not re-elected a president for a second term. Now this precedent is shattered by the nomination of Harold H. Tearse for a second term as president of the exchange.

As an officer of the Searle Grain Co. Mr. Tearse represents the terminal elevator interests. He is active in civic affairs.



H. H. Tearse, Minneapolis, Minn.,  
Re-elected Pres. Chamber of Commerce

## "RANDOLPH" OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER

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ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE

**THAT'S ALL**

MANUFACTURED BY

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## Killing Rats with Red Squill

In Conservation Bulletin No. 8 the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Dept. of the Interior reports on the several means of exterminating rats, from which the following is taken:

In seed warehouses and similar structures where sacked grain is stored, a liberal application of flake naphthalene scattered on the floor about the sacked grain and over the bags has been found objectionable to rats and will keep them away, and it does not damage the seed. Because of its odor, the use of naphthalene is not recommended in places where food and foodstuffs are stored, unless the nature of the material is such that it can be thoroly deodorized by airing before use.

Many other compounds are said to be objectionable to rats, chiefly creosote, carbolic acid, and other coal- and wood-tar derivatives, kerosene, and oils of peppermint and wintergreen.

Compounds that rats avoid may often be used where an odorous preparation would be objectionable. Among these are powdered sulfur, lime, lye, and compounds of copper. Commercial dry lime-sulfur mixture has been used successfully in protecting stored grains, such as corn.

RED SQUILL as a rat poison has the distinct advantage of being relatively harmless to human beings and domestic animals. This is due in part to its acrid taste, which is highly objectionable to most animals, and also to the fact that it usually acts as an emetic when taken in dangerous quantities. It is taken fairly well by rats, however, and since these animals do not vomit, this poison approaches the unique position of being specific for them. Reports are occasionally received that chickens, cats, or dogs have died after eating red-squill baits, but investigations have rarely shown squill to be the cause. Active preparations of the poison are therefore of particular value where the use of more toxic products would be inadvisable.

The chief objection to squill is that its toxicity may vary widely because of conditions

under which the bulb is grown, harvested, and processed, so that commercial red-squill rat poisons are apt to lack uniform potency. It is therefore important that individuals, as well as dealers, purchase their supplies from manufacturers who will guarantee the toxicity of their products.

Red squill is marketed in both liquid and powdered form, and either one may be effective. The powder, as a rule, is more easily used, is less expensive, and keeps better; it can also be mixed more readily with a wide variety of baits.

**DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARING RED-SQUILL BAITS**—Because of the variability of the commercial product, it is necessary in preparing baits to vary the proportion of red squill to the foods used. Directions for use accompanying red-squill products purchased should serve as a guide in this respect. The proportions here given apply to the more toxic red-squill powders now on the American market. A variety of three or more kinds of baits greatly increases the chances for a thorough clean-up on any premises, and separate baits from three of the following classes should be carefully prepared:

**FISH**—Fresh fish ground in a meat chopper is one of the most attractive baits for rats. If fresh fish is not available, a cheap grade of canned salmon, canned mackerel, or sardines in oil may be used. Mix 1.6 ounces of powdered red squill with a little water to form a thin paste free of lumps, add to 1 pound of fish, and mix thoroughly.

**MEAT**—Mix 1.6 ounces of powdered red squill with a little water to form a thin paste free of lumps, add to 1 pound of fresh ground meat and mix thoroughly. Unseasoned hamburger steak is most commonly used.

**CEREALS**—Mix together, dry, 1.6 ounces of powdered red squill to 1 pound of cereal meal, such as oatmeal, graham flour, corn meal, or bran. Add 1 pint of sweet milk or water and stir to a mushy consistency.

**FRUITS AND VEGETABLES**—Using a pepper shaker, dust powdered red squill over

thin slices of fresh fruit or vegetables and stir or shake as the powder is applied to insure even distribution. A small muskmelon, for example, should be cut into about 16 slices and each slice cut into 3 sections. This will require about 1½ ounces of powdered squill and will make 48 baits. Two medium-sized tomatoes, sweet potatoes, or bananas, each cut into about 16 sections, may be similarly used for each ounce of squill powder.

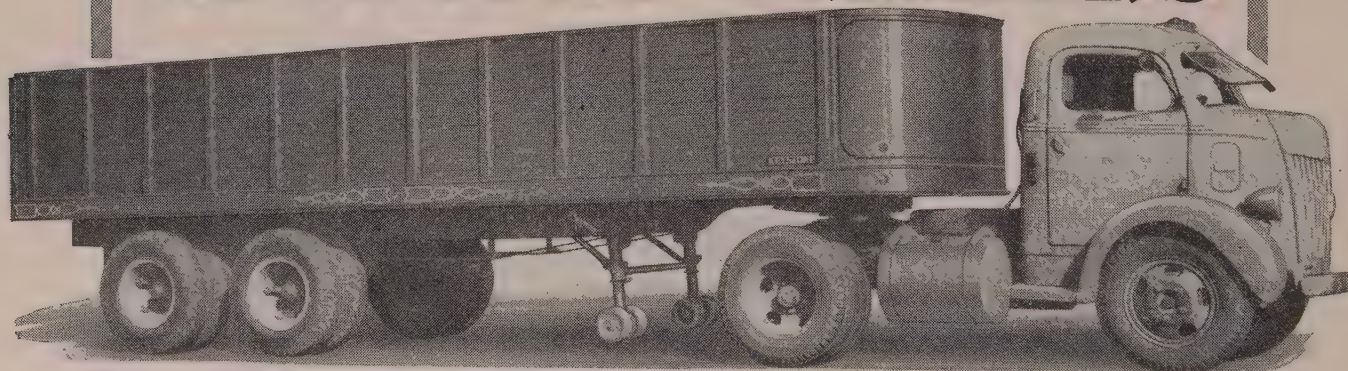
Liquid red squill should be used only with a dry bait capable of absorbing about double its weight of liquid. Cut ½ pound of stale bread (not moldy) into ½-inch cubes, place in a clean dish, and pour 1 pint of liquid red squill over them, mixing gently with a spoon. Use several cubes for each bait.

Squill is effective when mixed with a dry cereal meal, and should keep in good condition for a long time. A bait that keeps well may be left exposed for an indefinite period in poison caches, where it will be of value in protecting premises from rats and mice that may from time to time find their way into buildings temporarily vacated. Altho squill usually has not been found injurious to most kinds of domestic animals, it is recommended that baits be placed where other animals will not have access to them.

The basic bait materials suggested are ground dried bread (not moldy), corn meal, and rolled oats of the grade used for feeding poultry. The bread is prepared by breaking loaves up well to prevent molding, or by spreading the sliced bread out well to dry thoroly, or by drying it with heat or by use of a fan. The dried bread should be passed thru a meat grinder set to grind finely. If kept in a dry place, it will remain acceptable to rats for weeks. This bait can best be used in buildings in parts of the country where the humidity is not too high. It can be used alone or blended with an equal or lesser proportion of corn meal. Cracked wheat may be employed in baits to be used on farms.

One pound of red squill is mixed with nine pounds of bait.

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... Linking Farm and Market with Speed, Safety, Economy

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Think of it! KEYSTONE TRAILERS give you faster operation, larger pay load, longer life . . . with less maintenance and lower operating costs. This means big savings despite high costs everywhere today.

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frame, massive block-type brakes, sturdy, lightweight construction . . . assure you of long, dependable service. Remember, KEYSTONE TRAILERS are super-engineered! Write or wire today for full details.

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Nat'l Stockyards Hotel, East St. Louis, Ill.

# KEYSTONE TRAILERS



# Feedstuffs

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials will meet at the Shoreham Hotel Oct. 17 and 18.

DISTILLERS DRIED GRAINS production during August amounted to 16,700 tons, against 55,400 tons during August, 1945.—U. S. D. A.

TORONTO, ONT.—The annual meeting next year of the Canadian Feed Manufacturers Ass'n will be held June 30 to July 3 at Bigwig Inn, Lake-of-Bays, Ont.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Selling feeds, for the first time since the war, is becoming a competitive business.—Harold J. Buist, pres. of Allied Mills.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—The Southern Animal Nutrition Conference will be held at the University of Tennessee, and is sponsored by the Southern Mixed Feed Mfrs. Assn.

HUTCHINSON, KAN.—The Carey Salt Co. has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to cease misrepresenting the ingredients of Carey's mineral supplement salt for live stock, such as claim that its consumption will satisfy the animal's mineral needs.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—A plea for livestock and poultry raisers to get back in the business has been made by D. F. Nunn, of the Charles Nunn & Sons Milling Co. Feed prices are down and will go down still more as soon as the new corn crop has been harvested, Mr. Nunn pointed out.—W. B. C.

CHICAGO, ILL.—A local dairy products manufacturer is selling to farmers hauling milk to its plants a new feed product made principally of 15 per cent soybean oil meal, 4 per cent alfalfa meal, 1 per cent brewers yeast, 65 per cent whey solids and 15 per cent cheese solids.

CHICAGO, ILL.—A cheap method of converting inferior grades of potatoes into stock feed was explained to the American Chemical Society convention here by Alex C. Burr and M. V. Cooley of Bismarck, S. D., for the North Dakota Research Foundation. Potato pulp is dried into granules at a cost of one cent per pound.—A. M. M.

SEATTLE, WASH.—Tony J. Cunha, animal husbandman at Washington State College, Pullman, states that research demonstrated there is good reason to expect that dry peas, as a protein supplement for livestock may come to mean to the Pacific Northwest, what soybeans now mean to the Central states, or peanuts to the south.—F. K. H.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—The California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n telegraphed Washington officials: "Failure to date of sardine catch, and especially lack of adjusted fish meal ceiling has stopped movement fish meal to California feed industry. stop Increase of 35 to 40 per cent or around \$8 per ton in fishermen wages must be reflected in meal ceilings or meal will be warehoused or move only in new type concentrates or black markets. stop Urge you make earliest possible price adjustment and avoid hardship to feeders supplied here by formula feed and other trade outlets dependent on this essential animal protein for current livestock feed supply."

LAFAYETTE, IND.—Peanut hulls, rice hulls and flax plant by-products have been found in feed samples during the past year, according to the state chemist. If adulterants are used in commercial feeds, their presence and the maximum amount used must be declared on the Indiana tag. Persons who buy feed should read and study the official tag carefully and take into consideration the list of ingredients as well as the chemical guarantee before purchasing

feed. Dr. Quakenbush states that it is doubtful whether a feed is a good buy if the tag shows a high fiber content and the presence of such adulterants as peanut hulls and rice hulls.

## Mutual Feed Dealers Re-elect Officers

The Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n re-elected the old officers at the annual meeting at Jamestown, N. Y., Aug. 28, 29. They are: Howard A. Fiske, president; Clarence E. Andrews, vice president; and Gustavus A. Bentley, secretary-treasurer. Graydon Williams was re-elected director and James Gray was named to the board to succeed Norman Godfrey.

A resolution was adopted urging government agencies to utilize trade agencies in distributing supplies as more economical.

WALTER C. BERGER, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, said "In two months we should be out of the woods on supplies." He said the dairy industry used poor judgment in asking for recontrol of feed prices.

Government meddling in business was attacked by Congressman Daniel A. Reed and former Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby as preventing distribution of vitally needed commodities.

## Jones Tells New England Feed Men

Warning of the dangers of cut-throat competition now that the feed industry has returned to a buyers' market, Walter N. Jones, Chicago, told the recent annual conference of New England Feedmen at Durham, N. H., of the need for "a vast, nationwide revival of educational selling at the feeder level."

MR. JONES pointed out that during the past four years the normal merchandising and educational activities of the feed industry were shunted aside, while shortages, procurement problems, government controls, and customer rationing held the spotlight.

"As an industry we are out of practice in merchandising and also we have in our ranks many newcomers who did not participate in feed merchandising prior to the start of the war and who have seen only the unusual sellers' market for feeds," he declared.

The last 60 days have indicated the need for educational selling of feeds on the basis of result values, for the benefit and welfare of the feeder, he said, pointing out that the reaction from four years of "buying regardless of price" has set in and buyers are "dangerously price conscious."

"The feed industry was not made out of whole cloth, but built step by step, feeder by feeder, over a period of nearly half a century," Jones explained. "The tools were hard work, nutritional knowledge, quality products, trained salesmen, educational advertising, and feeding and management programs."

"To carve out a great future for the feed industry we will have to return to the successful tools and methods of the past and re-vitalize that process of selling known as merchandising, which is the direct opposite of price-selling and price-cutting," Jones said.

## Annual Meeting Feed Institute of Iowa

The Feed Institute of Iowa held its annual meeting Sept. 12 at the Savery Hotel, Des Moines.

O. N. LaFOLLETTE, executive sec'y, reported on the progress made since the Institute was formed three years ago, stressing the information service.

PAUL N. DOBSON, of St. Paul, Minn., the leading speaker, said that without effective merchandising and advertising campaigns there would be insufficient demand for the vast quantities of consumer goods that American industry is able to produce.

A series of nine district meetings to be held at different points in the state was announced, with one meeting at Des Moines.

All the officers were re-elected, Howard Boeke, Des Moines, pres.; George Cook, Daugherty, vice pres.; Carroll Swanson, Des Moines, sec'y-treas.; and Mr. LaFollette, exec. sec'y. Directors: Maurice Wells, Waterloo; Floyd Crosley, Hubbard; Boeke, Cook, and Swanson. Karl Nolin, Ralston, was elected to a first term as director. Members of the board whose terms do not expire until 1947 include: Floyd Bloom, Shenandoah; E. L. Rudkin, Grinnell; Herman Jensen, Estherville; and Hugh Gordon, Marion.



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## Adulteration and Misbranding

Minneapolis, Minn.—A fine of \$900 was levied on Fred H. Moore, trading as Hilltop Laboratories and Hilltop Specialties Co., on the charge of misbranding Wor-Mor, K.-M. and Mor-O.

Analyses disclosed that the *Wor-Mor* consisted essentially of copper sulfate, 27.87 per cent; kamala, areca nuts, nux vomica (strychnine), phenothiazine, iron sulfate, anise, and nicotine sulfate (nicotine 0.31 per cent); that the *K-M* consisted of a reddish colored solution containing essentially, potassium chlorate, saltpeter (potassium nitrate), epsom salt (magnesium sulfate), potassium dichromate, and water; and that the *Mor-O* consisted of a powder containing essentially, sodium hyposulfite, catechu, and a small amount of lactic acid, with an odor of anise.

The Food and Drug Administration reported that the articles would not be efficacious for the purposes represented.

## Quarterly Base for Mixed Feed Manufacturers

Sept. 11 the U.S.D.A. amended W.F.O. 145 retroactive to Sept. 1, changing the mixed feed manufacturing base from a calendar month to a quarterly basis, compared with 1945 production.

While the 85 per cent restriction on grain and grain byproducts remains effective as before, Amendment 4 will allow manufacturers greater flexibility of operation. The order reads:

Mixed feed manufacturers; use of grain and grain byproducts. (1) No mixed feed manufacturer shall, during any calendar quarter, use grain, grain products or grain byproducts in a quantity in excess of 85 per cent of all grain, grain products and grain byproducts used by such manufacturer in the corresponding calendar quarter of 1945; provided, however, that in the month of September, 1946, no mixed feed manufacturer shall use grain, grain products, or grain byproducts in a quantity in excess of 85 per cent of all grain, grain products and grain byproducts used by such manufacturer in the month of September, 1945, or in excess of 85 per cent of the average monthly quantity of grain, grain products and grain byproducts used by such manufacturer in the months of July, August and September, 1945, whichever is the greater.

## Stimulating Thyroid Improves Fattening

Definite improvement in the market grade of fattening lambs was accomplished by feeding thiouracil, a new drug, in their rations, according to recent tests carried on by the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station.

Dr. F. N. Andrews, Dr. W. M. Beeson and Prof. Claude Harper of the Department of Animal Husbandry, who conducted the experiments, reported that from 55 to 60 per cent of the carcasses of lambs fed thiouracil were placed in the top market grade at slaughtering time. Only 35 per cent of the carcasses from lambs not getting the drug made that grade. The carcasses were graded by expert graders at a commercial market.

The lambs carried more fat, particularly inside the body cavity around the kidney, liver and loins. This is important, as the tenderness of meat depends upon the amount of fat on and in the carcass.

Thiouracil is a drug that affects the activity of the thyroid gland in animals, the Purdue men explain. When the action of the thyroid is slowed down the animals are less nervous, slower in movement and consequently use less feed to maintain their body actions. The gland itself becomes larger in an effort to regain its normal function in the body.

The lambs that were fed thiouracil ate slightly less total feed than those that did not receive the drug, while lambs fed the drug needed about the same amount of feed for a pound

of gain as did those without thiouracil in the ration. There was a tendency for the amount of feed needed per pound of gain to be less when small amounts of thiouracil were fed. Due to its bitter taste, it was difficult to feed. However, the research men mixed salt and thiouracil with the protein concentrate in pellet form, thereby masking the bitter flavor.

Altho the drug may never be fed commercially, discovery of its effect on the feed efficiency and market grade of animals is important, the investigators declare, for other compounds are continually being discovered that have an effect on the thyroid similar to thiouracil and may not have its bitter flavor.

## Program Ohio Nutrition Conference

For the Ohio Animal Nutrition Conference to be held Oct. 31 and Nov. 1 in Plumb Hall of Ohio State University at Columbus the following program has been prepared.

### Thursday

"Feeding the Hungry of Europe," Roy Battles, farm program director WLW, Cincinnati, O.  
"Animal Nutrition Problems As We See Them In Canada," E. W. Crampton, Professor of Animal Nutrition, MacDonald College, Quebec, Canada.

"Evaluating New Commercial Introductions of Minerals and Vitamins for Poultry," A. R. Winter, Dept. of Poultry Husbandry, Ohio State University.

"Hormones and Enzymes," George Jaap, Dept. of Poultry Husbandry, Ohio State University.  
"Poultry Feeding and Management Practices," D. C. Kennard, Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, O.

### Friday

"Mineral and Vitamin Needs in Livestock Feeding," Wise Burroughs, Ohio Animal Disease Research Laboratory, Reynoldsburg, O.

"Swine Feeding Problems and Practices," W. L. Robinson, Dept. of Animal Industry, Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster.

"How the Feed Manufacturer Can Best Serve the Beef Cattle Industry," L. P. McCann, Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Ohio State University.

"Effects of Feeding on Health of Dairy Animals," Wm. Pounden, Dept. of Dairy Industry, Ohio Experiment Station.

"The Feed Tag and Its Relationship To Feed Control," W. S. Thompson, Feed Control Laboratory, Columbus.

"To Feed or Not To Feed? That's The Question," V. R. Wertz, Dept. of Rural Economics, Ohio State University.

The registration fee is \$2. Tickets for the buffet supper at the Hotel Chittenden, Thursday, 6:30 and Friday, 6 p.m., may be obtained at the registration desk. Hotel headquarters are the Hotel Fort Hayes.

## Poultry Feed to Cost More

Poultry ration costs in the first part of 1947, despite record feed grain production, are expected to show a greater percentage increase over the first part of 1946, when ceiling prices were in effect on grains, than egg prices. If so, the egg-feed price ratio will be lower in the 1947 hatching season than in 1946. On the basis of past relationships, this would result in a slight decrease in the number of chickens raised in 1947 compared with 1946. Large feed supplies and better distribution, however, may temper the decrease.—U. S. D. A.

## Feed School at Ames

The annual feed school of Iowa State College at Ames Sept. 13 was attended by 230 members of the feed industry.

Dr. H. S. Wilgus of Colorado State College spoke on nutritional requirements of poultry.

Dr. J. E. Hunter of Ft. Wayne, Ind., said it was the duty of feed dealers to see that their patrons use proper rations and know how to feed them.

Also on the program were Professor Damon Catron and Dr. C. Y. Cannon of Iowa State College and Dr. J. L. Krider of the University of Illinois.

The feed school was sponsored by the Western Grain and Feed Ass'n. the Feed Institute of Iowa and the State College.

## Cobalt Deficiency in Feeds

At the meeting of the American Chemical Society at Chicago, Ill., Sept. 9 two scientists of the University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station reported that new tests with radioactive cobalt show that cobalt must be administered regularly to combat cobalt deficiency, a widespread and costly disease among livestock.

The studies on cattle with "tracer" atoms demonstrated that "the capacity of the animal for storage of cobalt is small, and therefore in deficiency diseases it should be supplied more or less continuously," Drs. C. L. Comar and George K. Davis told the society's Division of Biological Chemistry.

The work also gave "some support of the theory that cobalt is not of major benefit to the host itself, but is necessary for the reactions taking place in the rumen," the first stomach of cud-chewing animals.

"The cobalt requirement and retention in the animal tissues are so small that the ordinary methods of chemical analysis, sensitive as they are, have not been adequate to furnish answers to the many fundamental and practical problems involved.

"The availability of radioactive cobalt isotopes and sensitive detection techniques have made it possible to study the behavior of cobalt administered to cattle, and thereby to obtain clues as to its role in the functioning of the animal body.

"Emphasis has been placed upon experimentation with cattle because, altho it has been established that cobalt is essential for ruminants, there is no clear-cut evidence that this element is required by non-ruminant species."

Dr. Comar and Dr. Davis used radioactive cobalt produced by the cyclotron.

They found that "very little dietary cobalt was absorbed by the body, with most of it being eliminated as tho it were an inert material. The small intestine and lymph system probably played the major role in absorption, with the liver being the chief storage organ.

"When the cobalt was injected into the blood stream, it reached practically every tissue of the body. Large amounts were rapidly eliminated in the urine and fairly large amounts were deposited in the liver for subsequent excretion via the bile. The glandular tissues showed the greatest accumulations.

"It has been reported that cobalt deficiency causes anemia. This work has indicated that if this be true, the cobalt is probably not effective in promoting hemoglobin formation, but rather acts to increase the formation of the red blood cells.

"There is some support to the theory that cobalt is not of major benefit to the host itself, but is necessary for the reactions taking place in the rumen. The capacity of the animal for storage of cobalt is small and therefore, in deficiency diseases, it should be supplied more or less continuously.

"Cobalt administered to the pregnant cow is transmitted across the placenta primarily for storage in the liver of the fetus, but the amount which reaches the fetus is so small that its significance as a reserve is open to question."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The preliminary estimate for the United States indicates farmers are raising 41,013,000 turkeys this year, 9 per cent less than the record crop of last year, but 27 per cent above the 1938-42 average.—U.S.D.A.

ESTIMATED world requirements for nitrogen exceed world supplies by nearly 1,000,000 tons (N), or approximately 25 per cent. Estimated requirements exceed supplies by 16 per cent in the case of phosphate rock and by 32 per cent in the case of soluble phosphates. For potash, approximate balance can be achieved between world requirements and supplies only if exports from Germany reach prewar levels.—U.S.D.A.



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## Feed Mark-ups Raised

Effective Sept. 23 the O.P.A. increased the retail and wholesale mixed feed mark-ups by 50 cents to \$2 a ton, by Amendment 9 to M.P.R. 585, reading as follows:

1. Section 2.1 (a) (viii) is amended to read as follows:

(viii) Mixtures of wheat, rye, corn, oats, feed oats, mixed feed oats, barley, grain sorghums, buckwheat, and any livestock or poultry feeds processed or manufactured entirely from any one or more of these whole grains.

2. Section 2.1 (a) (ix) is hereby deleted.

3. Section 3.7 (a) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

On shipments to a destination in an area which is not included in his 1942 system of differentials, he may, if he desires, use the differentials in effect on shipments to the point nearest such destination that takes the same or a lower flat freight rate from shipping point, increased by the difference, if any, between the flat rate from shipping point to such point and the flat rate from shipping point to the applicable destination. The applicable differential plus 3 per cent to compensate for the tax provided for in section 620 of the Revenue Act of 1942 and an amount to reflect his average increase in freight rates granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission order in ex-parte No. 162 and ex-parte No. 148 shall be deemed to be the "transportation costs" for purposes of this regulation.

4. A new paragraph (4) is added to Section 4.1 (e) to read as follows:

(4) Any differential between a Class A and a Class C plant established under paragraphs (1), (2) or (3) of this paragraph (e) may be increased to reflect a manufacturer's increase in freight rates on shipments from such Class A to such Class C plant granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission order ex-parte No. 162 and ex-parte No. 148.

5. Section 4.2 (b) (3) (b) is amended to read as follows:

(b) In computing your "control price" for any subsequent price list for any ingredient not subject to price control you may use either:

(i) The reasonable market value of such ingredient at your plant on the date upon which you compute your list price, or

(ii) Your base ingredient price as determined under Section 4.2 as of June 30, 1946, or

(iii) An adjusted base ingredient price as determined under the provisions of Section 4.3.

6. A new paragraph (i) is added to Section 4.2 to read as follows:

(i) Increased freight costs. There may be added to your base ingredient cost as determined under the other provisions of this Section 4.2, any increase therein resulting from the increase in freight rates granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission order in ex-parte No. 162 and ex-parte No. 148.

7. A new paragraph 7 is added to Section 4.9 (a) to read as follows:

(a) If your nearest customer regularly selling your mixed feed at retail is located within 50 miles of your plant or wholesale warehouse, you may, with respect to deliveries to feeders at such plant or warehouse, add such an amount as will make your price equal to his maximum price (this is permitted to protect him from the possibility of underselling).

8. Section 5.2 (e) (2) is amended to read as follows:

(2) A handling charge of \$3.00 per ton for mixed feeds in containers of 104 pounds and \$4.75 per ton for mixed feeds in containers of less than 100 pounds; **Provided**, That no maximum price shall include more than one of the above handling charges on any one lot of mixed feed, plus.

9. Section 5.3 (a) (4) (ii) is amended to read as follows:

(ii) On lots you have unloaded into a wholesale warehouse before reloading, shipping to, and unloading into your retail place of business from which you sell to feeders, a handling charge in addition of \$3.00 per ton for mixed feeds in 100 pound containers, and \$4.75 per ton for mixed feeds in containers of less than 100 pounds; **Provided**, That you shall not add such charges on lots with respect to which such charges have been made by a prior seller; plus.

10. The table in section 5.3 (a) (4) (iii) is amended to read as follows:

### Schedule II—Markups

(1) For sales in 100 pound containers.

1. All dairy and cattle feed except calf feeds, all horse and mule feeds and all poultry, duck, and turkey feeds, except as set forth below, \$6.50 per ton, 32½¢ per 100 lb. bag.

2. All rabbit feeds, all pig and hog feeds, all sheep and goat feeds, all laying, growing, and broiler mashers and pellets for poultry, ducks and turkeys, except (a) flushing mashers, concentrates, and supplements for poultry, ducks and turkeys used for further mixing or feeding with more than 50 percent of grain and (b) starting mashers and pellets for poultry, ducks and turkeys, \$8.50 per ton, 42½¢ per bag.

3. All pigeon and squab feeds, all calf feeds, all poultry, duck and turkey mashers and pellets designed for starting poultry, ducks and turkeys and flushing mashers, concentrates and supplements for poultry, ducks and turkeys used for further mixing or feeding with more than 50 per cent of grain, \$12 per ton, 60¢ per bag.

## Government Market Quotations

By L. M. DAVIS, chief dairy and poultry market news division, of P.M.A., before National Poultry, Butter and Egg Ass'n.

We feel that the trade has a responsibility with respect to market reporting agencies. The tendency to rely upon some quoted price as a settling base for butter and eggs, has in many cases led to such a reduction of trading at a definite price prior to the issuance of the quotation thus used, that there is relatively little actual business upon which a base price can be established. Does such a condition suggest that traders do not know what goods are worth? Does it suggest that instead of buying or selling at a price which in their opinion represents current values, traders are shifting the responsibility to someone else for deciding whether the price shall be higher, lower, or the same as that previously prevailing? Is it a case of "letting George do it"?

It is not desired to leave the impression that market quotations of this Department measure current values to the "nth" degree. While lacking that degree of precision which would result from audited records of sales, they do serve the purpose of indicating what current values are. It is entirely impractical and physicaly impossible to furnish timely market price information, except as is done, and with the voluntary co-operation of buyers and sellers in the market. Those called upon to supply information should be frank and furnish reports with accurate reports of their transactions. It is to the interest of the trade that this be done, for quotations which are established without this sort of background lead eventually to trade practices which defeat the very purpose for which market news is intended.

Since published prices are so widely used, it seems reasonable to expect that members of the industry should co-operate, and that they should not unduly press market reporters to release current price information before there is an opportunity to fully appraise current trading operations. Furthermore, industry should assume the responsibility of knowing what market quotations represent and what their limitations are.

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# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The convention and exposition of the Neppco has been shifted from New York to Philadelphia, to the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Nov. 6, 7, 8.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Answering a Federal Trade Commission complaint, the Ralston Purina Co. denies that it has disseminated false and misleading advertisements concerning Purina poultry feeds. The advertising cited was disseminated in 1941 and has not been used for several years.

## Riboflavin Improves Some Poultry Breeding Rations

Certain types of poultry breeding rations can be markedly improved by adding a small amount of the B-complex vitamin named riboflavin, according to two-year results obtained by Windsor Cravens, William McGibbon and James Halpin.

Since the pure form of the vitamin now is on the market at low cost, it is feasible to use it in commercial poultry feed. In home-mixed or custom-mixed rations, practically the same effect can be secured by feeding alfalfa very liberally.

In an experiment conducted last year, the basal ration was one which has proved fairly satisfactory for egg production but not for hatchability of the eggs. The mash contained 20 per cent soybean oilmeal and 4 per cent meat scrap as protein supplement, and 5 per cent alfalfa meal helped supply vitamins.

The hatchability of eggs produced on this ration was increased about 25 per cent by using 0.6 milligrams of pure riboflavin per pound of feed. This was the average result obtained when pens were of Barred Rocks and New Hampshires were maintained with and without extra riboflavin from Nov. 1 to April 1.

In two other pens the birds were allowed to help themselves to alfalfa hay, kept before them in racks at all times. The result was just as good hatchability as where riboflavin was fed. These birds consumed a very large amount of alfalfa, since they not only were able to pick leaves off the hay at will but the mash also carried 5 per cent alfalfa meal.

A second experiment was set up to feed no alfalfa at all, but since the birds showed symptoms of vitamin K deficiency after a period on such a ration, alfalfa was used as 2 per cent of the entire ration during most of the test. The protein supplement again was largely soybean oilmeal and a small amount of meat scrap.

EXTRA RIBOFLAVIN doubled the per cent of hatchable eggs under the conditions of the second experiment, increasing it from 40 per cent to 81 per cent.

Feeding—in addition to riboflavin—various other materials containing B-complex vitamins appeared to bring about a slight further increase in hatchability, but not to an extent that could be considered significant.

In a third experiment no alfalfa meal was used in the basal ration, but for more than two-thirds of the test period vitamin K was fed to prevent a deficiency of this vitamin. Again the protein supplement was the same, being of inferior quality for a breeding ration.

Pure riboflavin did not bring about good hatchability in a ration containing no alfalfa or other vitamin supplements, but hatchability was excellent in pens receiving—in addition to riboflavin—either 1 per cent solubilized liver extract or 1.5 per cent fish solubles.

Dried skim milk, tried at 2.5 per cent of the entire ration, failed to bring about good hatchability on the deficient ration when used either with or without extra synthetic riboflavin.

These findings indicate that pure riboflavin is a valuable ingredient in some poultry breeding

rations, but that for good results it must be used along with small amounts of such vitamin-bearing materials as fish products or alfalfa, which apparently supply one or more unknown nutritive factors required for hatchability.—Wisconsin Agri. Exp. Station.

## Soybean Oil Meal for Livestock and Poultry

By J. W. HAYWARD and L. B. CORMAN, presented by Mr. HAYWARD, of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., before American Soybean Ass'n.

We have good reason to believe that the production of soybeans and its various products is not an artificial or excessive level. If price control continues, we will have to take active interest in encouraging soybean production lest the supply of raw material falls far short of the demand.

The present need for animal food products (meat, milk, eggs, cheese, etc.) in the United States and the world seems practically beyond the ability of man's resources to supply them. Soybean oil meal is closely associated with the production of these foods. Prior to World War II most animal nutritionists realized that our production of protein feeds in the United States was only about half enough to insure most efficient production of animal products. We are convinced that during this war period many farmers have realized that better feeding practices are profitable and undoubtedly they will continue to rely more on balanced rations than has been the custom in the past.

GROW MORE PROTEIN. The production of carbonaceous grains in the United States is far out of balance with the production of protein-bearing materials. For example, the great state of Illinois that grows about 40 per cent of all the soybeans grown in the United States produces a little more than enough soybeans to balance the corn production of that state. Yet Illinois is expected to supply sufficient soybean oil meal to meet the needs of many outlying states, particularly those on the eastern and western seaboard. It is our general recommendation that farmers who want to assure a protein supply proportionate to their production of carbonaceous grains should grow approximately 1 bushel of soybeans to every 6.5 bus. of corn. It is true that not all corn that is produced in used for livestock feeding. However, according to the years of 1938 through 1943 fully 88 per cent of all the corn produced was utilized for livestock feeding. Likewise, not all soybean oil meal produced is utilized for livestock feeding. Between 5 and 10 per cent of the production of soybean oil meal or its equivalent in the form of flour or industrial protein is utilized for other purposes than for feeding livestock and poultry.

The relatively large percentage of the soybean oil meal produced during the war years found its way into feed channels via the feed manufacturer. It is true that the feed manufacturer, probably more than any other supplier of feed materials, has stressed the need for balanced rations. He has been a very important but inconspicuous factor in the proper utilization of soybean oil meal during the war years. He will continue to blaze trails in the expanded utilization of soybean oil meal. Production of commercial mixed formula feeds jumped from a calculated 15 million tons in 1941 to approximately 29 million tons in 1943. This greatly accelerated production of commercial mixed feeds will be maintained as long as the demand for food products is with us.

THE PRODUCTION of soybean cake and meal from the 1944 crop was the greatest that has ever occurred in the United States. Unless we take immediate action it is likely to be the

largest production for many years to come, for we are now advised that the acreage of soybeans planted in the United States in 1946 is the lowest since 1941. Soybeans planted in the United States alone for all purposes is estimated at 11.6 million acres for 1946. This acreage is 13 per cent below the 13.4 million acres grown in 1945. There is only a remote chance that an increase in yield will make up for the reduced acreage. Here is a challenge to the livestock industry, to the feed industry and to soybean processors. The acreage must be maintained at a relatively high level to meet the great demand for protein and oil-bearing materials. The world-wide demand for oils and fats continues at a high rate and is not likely to be reduced. The production of cottonseed, linseed and soybean oil in the Western Hemisphere gives every prospect of being less during 1946 than in previous years. The production of lard and edible fat is also expected to be down sharply.

COOKING.—There is a new concept on the effect of heat in the improvement of the nutritional value of the protein of soybean products. The standard accepted explanation has been that moist heat tends to make the sulfur-containing amino acids, cystine and methionine, more available to animals. From rather recent investigation it is now postulated that there exists in raw or improperly cooked soybean products a substance that inhibits the function of the protein-splitting enzyme, trypsin, in making available to animals the amino acids cystine and methionine. Altho this proteolytic inhibitor can be removed from raw soybeans or inactivated by other means than applying the proper amount and kind of heat, we do not believe that this discovery will radically affect the method of processing soybean oil meal.

AS A SUPPLEMENT.—A considerable amount of investigational work has been conducted during World War II on the value of soybean oil meal as the principal protein supplement in simplified rations for critical animals. Under certain conditions choline and methionine seem to improve the utilization and response to soybean oil meal, but by far the most effective supplements are sardine meal, condensed fish solubles and certain extracts of liver. Recent investigations have shown that the factor or factors found beneficial to soybean oil meal are also present in cow manure. Patton and other workers of the DuPont Company have recently published studies with chicks which emphasize the unusual ability of non-protein factors in fish meal to supplement corn-soybean oil meal rations. Methionine is apparently without value when added to fish meal-soybean oil meal combinations.

Ferrin at the University of Minnesota has demonstrated that pigs on simplified corn-soybean oil meal rations do not respond to either choline or methionine. Small levels of fish meal have contributed factors which very positively supplement this simplified ration. Parallel studies with rats in the research laboratories of our company have confirmed the supplementary value of fish meal.

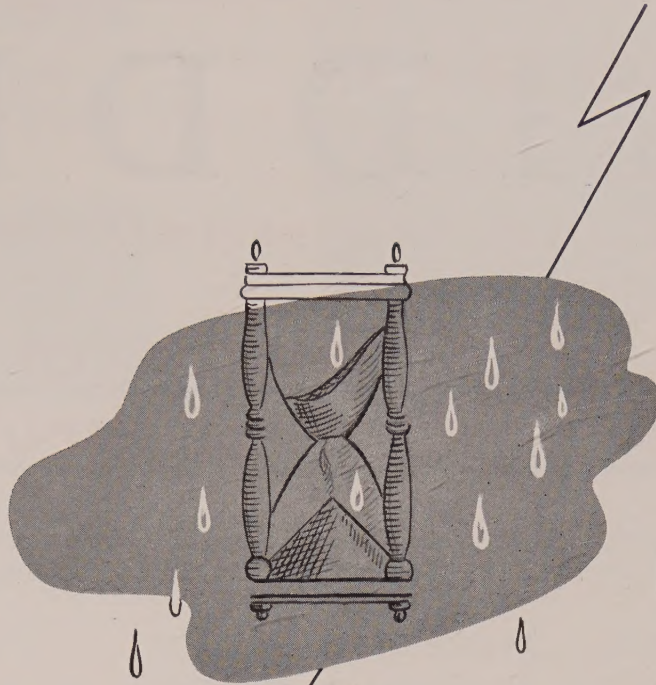
These and various other similar studies indicate that properly supplemented soybean oil meal can be used as the principal protein concentrate in our most critical rations for animals and poultry. This places soybean oil meal in the strongest competitive position of all protein concentrates commonly used for feeding purposes.

## Fewer Chicks Hatched

The number of chicks hatched in August in all sections of the country was less than in August last year; 93 per cent less in the Mountain States, 80 per cent in the West North Central, 78 per cent in the Middle Atlantic, 74 per cent in the South Central, 61 per cent in the Pacific Coast, 60 per cent in the New England, and 44 per cent in the South Atlantic States.

Of the chicks hatched since June 1, the number on farms on Sept. 1 was 123,068,000, the smallest in 6 years of record, 41 per cent less than a year ago.—U. S. D. A.



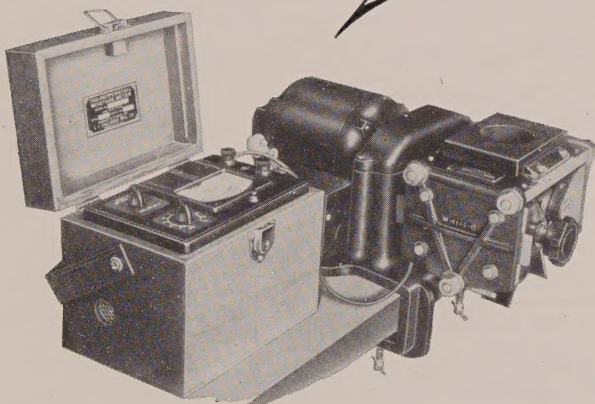


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